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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

LETTER VI.

IN the concluſion of my laſt letter, I charged the author of Common Senſe with perverting the ſcripture, in his account of the origin of the *Jewiſh Monarchy*. I proceed to offer ſome remarks in ſupport of that charge.

"Monarchy," ſays he (meaning probably the inſtitution of Monarchy) "is ranked in ſcripture as one of the "ſins of Jews, for which a curſe in reſerve is denounced "againſt them. The hiſtory of that tranſaction" (either the tranſaction of Monarchy, or the tranſaction of denouncing a curſe in reſerve) "is worth attending to."

This confuſed propoſition he endeavours to eſtabliſh, by a commentary (upon 1ſt Samuel, chap. 8.) full as far-fetch'd and ridiculous, as he will probably ſay mine is upon the prophecy of *Mount-Seir*. But this matter muſt be treated more *ſeriouſly*, for the ſake of a country, in which (God be thanked) the ſcriptures are read and regarded with that reverence, which is due to a revelation from Heaven. I muſt, therefore, endeavour to reſcue out of our author's hands that portion of the ſacred hiſtory which he has converted into a libel againſt the civil conſtitution of Great-Britain; and ſhow in what ſenſe the paſſage has been univerſally received, as well by the Jews themſelves, as by Commentators, venerable for their piety and learning, in every chriſtian country.

The Jews were long privileged with a peculiar form of government, called a *Theocracy*, under which the "Al-"mighty either ſtirred up ſome perſon, by an immediate "ſignification of his will, to be their Judge, or, when "there was none, ruled their proceedings himſelf, by "*Urim* and *Thummim*, directing what courſe they were "to follow in the public concerns of the nation."*

But they were of an ungovernable temper, fond of pomp as well as dominion over their neighbours, and being diſguſted with the miſconduct of Samuel's ſons, whom, in his old age, he had made his Aſſiſtant-Judges over Iſrael, they came to him, and entreated him to appoint a King, who might rule their nation, and avenge them of the Philiſtines. Samuel, deeply afflicted at the impious deſign they entertained of rejecting the Divine Government, prays the Almighty for direction, who authoriſes him to *hearken to their voice, for they have not rejected thee, but they have rejected me* (ſays God) *that I ſhould not reign over them*. He alſo inſtructs Samuel to enter a *ſolemn proteſt* againſt them for their folly and ingratitude, in preferring a *human* to a *divine* government; and to *ſhow them the manner of the King that ſhall reign over them*, ſince they deſired a *King to judge them like all the nations*.

Now, all the nations, which they knew, were ruled by Kings, whoſe ARBITRARY WILL ſtood in the place of LAW; and it appears alſo that the Jews, ſince the day that they were brought out of Egypt, had ſtill retained a particular hankering after the cuſtoms of that country. The Almighty therefore, by his Prophet, not only ſignifies his diſpleaſure againſt all ſuch arbitrary rulers, but againſt every people who would impiouſly and fooliſhly prefer ſuch a government to one immediately under himſelf, where, in his Providence, he might think fit to appoint ſuch a one. And ſo far I have no difference with our author. But Samuel proceeds further to reaſon with the Jews, and in the 12th chapter reminds them of the many deliverances which God had given them by the hands of their Judges, Moſes, Jepthah, Gideon, *&c.* having with a ſtrong hand brought them out of Egypt; having ſubdued the Aſſyrians, Ammonites, Moabites and Philiſtines before them; and that, for all this, they preferred a government, even after the moſt corrupt models, to his juſt and righteous government. And, to convince them ſtill further of their folly and ingratitude, the Prophet appeals to a ſignal which he would give them from Heaven. He accordingly calls down an uncommon ſtorm in the midſt of harveſt, and the aſtoniſhed multitude cry out—WE HAVE ADDED TO OUR SINS THIS EVIL TO ASK US A KING.

Here our author erects his ſtandard, and here he compliments himſelf with the mockery of triumph. "Theſe "portions of ſcripture (ſays he, in all the aſſurance of "infallibility) are direct and poſitive. They admit of no "equivocal conſtruction. That the ALMIGHTY hath here "*entered his proteſt* againſt MONARCHIAL GOVERNMENT "is *true*, or the ſcripture is *falſe*."—But I will take the liberty to ſay, that the ſcripture is *true*, and that this author's inference is horribly *falſe*; nay, further, that from the whole ſpirit of the paſſage, as well as the reaſon of things, it is to be inferred that the Almighty would have as ſtrongly expreſſed his diſpleaſure againſt the Jews, had they rejected his government for one of their own appointment, whether it had been *Monarchial* or *Democratical*—to be adminiſtered by *one* man or a *thouſand* men.

The author had ſaid before, that Samuel did not ſhew the manner of any "*particular* King, but the *general* "*manner of the Kings of the earth*, whom Iſrael was ſo "eagerly copying after." If he means to confine himſelf to theſe Kings, I have given them to him, to make the beſt of them. But if he means to argue from particulars to generals, and to make the old Prophet extend his *proteſt againſt* all future *monarchial governments*, ſuch as were to ſubſiſt ſome thouſands of years afterwards, however limited and mixt, particularly that of Great-Britain (which muſt certainly be our author's meaning, or he proves nothing to his purpoſe) I ſay then, if this be his meaning, I cannot ſo eaſily part with him. For in this lies our whole difference, and the particular caſe of the Jews cannot be applied to any other nation, in this inſtance, as none elſe was ever in ſimilar circumſtances.

ACHERLEY, in his Britannic Conſtitutions (and I think our author borrows ſome of his principles, where they can ſerve his purpoſe) ſays expreſly—"That the nations "round about Iſrael inveſted their Kings with abſolute "power—and that it is a wild imagination to ſay, that "the Iſraelitiſh Kings, who were but copies (of theſe "Kings) ſhould, either in their election or power, be a "pattern to Great-Britain."—"There cannot be found, "either in the Old or New Teſtament, any *particular* "*deſcription of the race of men, which are or ever were* "*Kings of this nation*."—How then can there be a *ſcripture proteſt* againſt a race of men, who are not even deſcribed in ſcripture? * *Mark that, Common Senſe.*

Let me add one authority more, from a Commentator at leaſt as good as our author, and who, nevertheleſs, flatly contradicts him—I mean the celebrated GROTIUS. He tells us that Samuel, in this paſſage, does not ſpeak of what our author calls the "general manner of Kings," or the *juſt and honeſt right of* a King to do ſuch things; becauſe his *right* is otherwiſe deſcribed elſewhere, as ſhall be ſhewn. The Prophet only ſpeaks of *ſuch a right* as the Kings round about Iſrael had acquired, which was not a *true right*; for ſuch is not the ſignification of the original word *Miſhpat*, but ſuch an action as (being founded in might and violence) hath the *effectum juris*, or comes in the place of *right*.

Grotius, I fear, is too learned for us inferior writers (*ſcriptores minorum gentium*) to follow him in this place. But SIDNEY, that great martyr to liberty, adopts the ſame explanation. "Samuel's words, ſays he, are acknow-"ledged by all interpreters, who were not *malicious* or "*mad*, to be a diſſuaſion of the Jews from their wicked "purpoſe; not a deſcription of what a King might *juſtly* "do, by virtue of his office, but what thoſe, who ſhould "be ſet up againſt God and his law, would do when "they ſhould have the power in their hands."

Both Grotius and Sidney are well warranted in this interpretation, not only by the Hebrew text, but other clear paſſages of ſcripture, and particularly the 17th chapter of Deuteronomy, where, with the approbation of Heaven, the duty of a good King is deſcribed and limited. The Jews commonly underſtood this chapter as containing an abſolute promiſe from Heaven of a royal government, and a ſufficient authority for the requeſt made to Samuel more than three hundred years afterwards. Others underſtood it conditionally,—that if they did reject the divine government, and ſet up one of their own appointment, God would permit them, but their King ſhould be choſen in the manner, and with the qualifications, in that chapter deſcribed. All this, however, they diſregarded, when they aſked an *arbitrary King*, like thoſe of their neighbouring nations; and therefore, it is demonſtratively certain that Samuel, in entering his *proteſt* againſt ſuch Kings, did not proteſt againſt Kings or *monarchial governments generally*. Either this remark is true, or one part of ſcripture is a direct contradiction to the other. But let the paſſage to which I refer ſpeak for itſelf.

When thou art come unto the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee, and ſhalt ſay, I will ſet a King over me, like as all the nations that are about me; thou ſhalt in any-wiſe ſet him King over thee, whom the Lord thy God ſhall CHUSE, *one from among thy brethren, not a ſtranger*, &c. It is further directed, that he ſhall not be given to covetouſneſs,—nor *multiply horſes,—nor wives to himſelf*,—nor *greatly multiply to himſelf gold and ſilver*.—That when he ſhall ſit *upon the throne of his kingdom, he ſhall write a copy of the law in a book* (which it was underſtood he was to do with his own hand.)—That this book *ſhall be with him* (or always carried about him) *and he ſhall read therein all the days of his life, that he may learn to fear the Lord his God, to keep the words of the law*, and make it the rule of his government, as well as private life. If he does this, God promiſes a bleſſing on his government, *to prolong his days in his kingdom, he, and his children, in the midſt of Iſrael*. Does not this ſmell ſtrong of *monarchy*, and even of *hereditary monarchy?* Is not ſome ſort of approbation, yea and a bleſſing, promiſed to both, when religiouſly adminiſtered, notwithſtanding all that this writer has ſaid to the contrary?

But he has not the candour to compare ſcripture with ſcripture; nor does he give a ſingle paſſage compleat, and connected with the parts neceſſary to explain it—a clear proof that *other craft* may be employed, as well as *King-craft* and *Prieſt-craft*, in "with-holding the ſcripture from the people," even in *Proteſtant* countries. Had our author proceeded a little further, or given the paſſages compleat as he went along, it would have appeared that, notwithſtanding the juſt diſpleaſure of the Almighty, and his *proteſt* againſt the Jews for throwing off his righteous government, yet, as mercy and forgiveneſs are his chief delight, and he knows that there is no perfection in man, the matter was pretty amicably ſettled at laſt, and the divine countenance was given to the eſtabliſhment of monarchy, even in the perſon of Saul. God himſelf directed his election and appointment; and to prepare him for his office, gave him *another heart*, and alſo the *ſpirit of prophecy*.

As to the thunder-ſtorm in which our author exults, as an abſolute diſapprobation of all monarchial government, it was no more than a ſign called for by Samuel, to convince the people that he ſpoke in the name of the Lord. But what did he ſpeak in the verſes immediately preceding? Not, ſurely, that God had a particular quarrel with monarchial government, as ſuch, and that "blood would attend it;" but rather the contrary—that ſince the Jews would ſtill inſiſt upon a government of their own appointment, the Almighty would yet give them a bleſſing under that very form, upon condition of their obedience to his law. *If ye will fear the Lord and ſerve him, and obey his voice*, &c. *then ſhall both ye, and alſo the King that reigneth over you, continue following the Lord*; to which duty of *following the Lord* a bleſſing is always promiſed in Scripture. But *if you will not obey*, &c.—the hand of *the Lord ſhall be againſt you*. So it would have been for diſobedience had they not *aſked a King!* and, immediately after the thunder ſtorm, Samuel confirms this doctrine, and comforts the people. *Fear not*, ſaid he; although you have thus ſinned, *the Lord will not forſake* HIS PEOPLE. *As for me, God forbid that I ſhould ſin againſt the Lord and ceaſe to pray for you. But I will inſtruct you in the good and right way*. Thus, it ſeems, a good and right way was yet to be found under monarchial government. From all which it is plain, that the Almighty had now pardoned the Jews; and the Prophet follows the example, promiſing ſtill to proceed in the diſcharge of his duty among them, as a people yet in covenant with God. But, as I hinted before, it did not ſuit our author's purpoſe to take notice of ſuch paſſages as theſe; and he has been guilty of ſtill as great a perverſion of Scripture concerning David, whom God undeniably approved of and appointed to monarchial rule.

"The high encomium given to David, takes no notice "of him *officially as a King*, but only as a *man* after "God's own heart." I know the poor equivocation which the author has here in reſerve to offer, for his ſaying that this character was not given to David *officially as a King*, but as a *man*. It is true, that when Samuel firſt applied the character to David, he had not yet entered on his *office;* but when it was predicted that the kingdom ſhould not be continued in the family of Saul, becauſe he had violated the law, and intruded himſelf into the Prieſts duty, which did not belong to him; the Prophet tells him, that *the Lord hath ſought him a man after his own heart*, with the expreſs deſign of making him the ſucceſſor of Saul, on account of his excellent and God-like diſpoſition. *The Lord hath commanded him* (this man after his own heart) *to be Captain over his people, becauſe* THOU [Saul] *hath not kept that which the Lord commanded thee*. That one man is here rejected from being a King, becauſe of his diſobedience to God, and another choſen as his ſucceſſor, becauſe of his goodneſs of heart, and regard to religion, "is *true*, or ſcripture is *falſe*." But one greater than Samuel, even St. PAUL, puts this beyond all doubt, and appropriates the encomium to David not merely as a *King elect*, but one actually *exerciſing the office*. "*When he had removed him* (ſays the Apoſtle, "meaning Saul) *he raiſed up unto them David, to be their* "*King, to whom alſo he gave teſtimony and ſaid, I have* "*found David, the ſon of Jeſſe, a man after mine own* "*heart, which ſhall fulfil all my will*," namely, in his character of a King.

Numerous are the paſſages of ſcripture which might be brought to ſhew, that the Almighty approved of David *officially* as a King, on account of his public virtues, and that a divine bleſſing was given to the Jewiſh monarchy under his direction. The reader may conſult 2 Samuel, v. 10, 12.—viii. 6.—1 Kings, viii. 16.—Pſalm lxxviii. 70, 71, 72—Pſalm lxxxix. 20, 28.

I have now done with our author on this head, and can return one of his polite expreſſions.—"I deſpiſe him" equally as a perverter of ſcripture, and of the fundamental principles of mixt government. I am threatened with being "hunted from every lane and lurking hole." *Hunt on*. I ſkulk in no ſuch places, but keep the open ſtreets. "Wait a little," ſay others,—"Cato will ſoon be "found tripping, and ſtumbling upon TORY-DOCTRINE, "the divine right of Kings, non-reſiſtance, and the like." Well, gentlemen! wait patiently till it ſo happens; but let me, in the mean time, have fair play. I claim it of the public, as being engaged in a cauſe which is of the utmoſt importance to them, as well as to myſelf; and while I handle it decently, I can rely on their candor. I have got over what ſome may have viewed as the moſt thorny part of my way; and, upon the whole matter, I contend for this—*That where a people are left to chuſe their own forms of government, as has been the caſe of all the world for ſome thouſand years, there is no particular denunciation of God's diſpleaſure againſt any* FORM, *whether* MONARCHIAL *or* DEMOCRATICAL, *under which ſuch a people may think their civil happineſs beſt ſecured, and their duty to God beſt performed.*

ACHERLEY ſhall again ſhelter me in this concluſion, which is the main purport of the preſent letter. "JESUS "CHRIST left all the potentates of this world, and their "ſubjects, to decide their ſeveral rights by the temporal "laws of each nation—and never *intimated* WHAT FORM "OF GOVERNMENT WAS MOST CONVENIENT OR ELIGI-"BLE." This directly contradicts our author, who ſays that the Almighty has entered his proteſt againſt the *particular form of monarchy*. Yet ACHERLEY was a GOOD WHIG, and deſired to leave ſcripture out of the inſtitution of modern governments. It might be well for the author of Common Senſe to follow the example, in his future works, without ſtirring up an old diſpute, of which our fathers were long ſince wearied.

It has been aſked—why does not Cato come to the point? *He is but yet in the ſuburbs*. Softly, gentlemen. If this be true, why do *you*, who are in the *citadel*, make ſuch a noiſe, and betray ſuch fears? Can you not let me purſue the ſiege in my own way? I really thought that if I could ſap, or overturn your foundations, the *aerial* part of your fabric would tumble to the ground. You call on me to ſhew my plan? I have done it, and mentioned, as ſuch, a ſafe return to a connexion with our ancient friends and kindred, accompanied with all the advantages we have formerly experienced, and perhaps more; which, I truſt, are things yet *practicable;* or if it ſhould prove otherwiſe, we can loſe nothing by the exerciſe of deliberation and wiſdom, in the mean while. But what have *you* done? Although it was incumbent on you to have ſhewn the advantages of *your* plan, to the great and reſpectable number of good men who will always be averſe to changes, except in the laſt neceſſity; although you ought to reſolve their honeſt doubts, concerning their future ſafety and peace, which have been plentifully thrown

[*For the Remainder ſee the fourth Page.*]

* *Lowth's Commentaries.*

* "Mark that, Cato," *is a favourite expreſſion of our author in the character of the* Foreſter.

LETTER II.
To CATO.

BEFORE I enter on the more immediate purpose of this letter, I think it necessary, once for all, to endeavour to settle as clearly as I can the following point, viz. How far personality is concerned in any political debate. The general maxim is, that measures, and not men, is the thing in question; and the maxim is undeniably just, when rightly understood. Cato, as a refuge for himself, hath quoted the author of *Common Sense*, who, in his preface, says, "That the object for attention is the *doctrine itself*, not the *man*;" that is, not the *rank* or *condition* of the man; for whether he is with those whose fortune is *already* made, or with those whose fortune is *yet* to make, or among those who seldom think or care whether they make *any*, is a matter wholly out of the question, and entirely confined to himself. But the political characters, political dependencies, and political Connections of men, being of a public nature, differ exceedingly from the circumstances of private life: And they are in many instances so nearly related to the measures they propose, that, to prevent our being deceived by the last, we *must* be acquainted with the first. A total ignorance of men lays us under the danger of mistaking plausibility for principle. Could the wolf bleat like the lamb, the flock would soon be inticed into ruin; wherefore, to prevent the mischief, he ought to be *seen*, as well as *heard*. There never was, nor ever will be, nor ever ought to be, any important political debate carried on, in which a total separation in all cases between men and measures could be admitted with sufficient safety. When hypocrisy shall be banished from the earth, the knowledge of men will be unnecessary, because, their measures cannot then be fraudulent; but until that time come (which never will come) they ought, under proper limitations, to go together. We have already too much secrecy in some things, and too little in others;—were men more known, and measures more concealed, we should have fewer hypocrites, and more security.

As the chief design of these letters is to detect and expose the falsehoods and fallacious reasonings of Cato, he must not expect (when detected) to be treated like one who had debated fairly; for I will be bold to say, and to prove, that a grosser violation of truth and reason scarcely ever came from the pen of a writer; And the explanations which he hath endeavoured to impose on the passages which he hath quoted from *Common Sense*, are such as never existed in the mind of the author, nor can they be drawn from the words themselves. Neither must Cato expect to be spared, where his carelessness of expression, and visible want of compassion and sentiment, shall give occasion to raise any moral or philosophical reflection thereon. These things being premised, I now proceed to review the latter part of Cato's second letter.

In this place, Cato begins his first attack on *Common Sense*; but as he only discovers his ill-will, and neither offers any arguments against it, nor makes any quotation from it, I should in this place pass him by, were it not for the following strange assertion. "If little notice, "says Cato *(little opposition he means)* has yet been taken "of the publications concerning Independence, it is "neither owing to the popularity of the doctrine, the "unanswerable nature of the arguments, nor the fear of "opposing them, as the vanity of the author would "suggest." As Cato hath given us the *negative* reasons, he ought to have given us the *real* ones; for as he *positively* tells what it was *not* owing to, he undoubtedly knows what it *was* owing to, that *he* delayed *his* answers so long: but instead of telling us that (which perhaps is not proper to be told) he flies from the argument with the following plump declaration—"nine tenths of the people of Pennsylvania (says he) yet abhor the doctrine." But stop, Cato! not quite so fast friend. If this be true, how came they, so late as the 2d of March last, to elect for a Burgess of this City a Gentleman of known *independent principles*, and one of the very few to whom the author of Common Sense shewed some part thereof while in manuscript.

Cato is just as unfortunate in the following paragraph. "Those, says he, who made the appeal (that is, pub-"lished the pamphlet) have but little cause to triumph in "its success. Of this they seem sensible, and, like true "quacks, are constantly pestering us with additional "doses, till the stomachs of their patients *begin wholly* to "revolt." It is Cato's hard fate to be always detected: For perhaps there never was a pamphlet, since the use of letters were known, about which so little pains were taken, and of which so great a number went off in so short a time; I am certain that I am within compass when I say one hundred and twenty thousand. The book was turned upon the world like an orphan, to shift for itself; no plan was formed to support it, neither hath the author ever published a syllable on the subject from that time, till after the appearance of Cato's fourth letter; wherefore, what Cato says of additional doses administered by the author is an absolute falsity. Besides which, it comes with an ill-grace from one, who frequently publishes two letters in a week, and often puts them both into one paper. Cato here, Cato there, look where you will.

At the distance of a few lines from the above quotations, Cato presents us with a retrospective view of our former state, in which, says he, "we considered our "connection with Great-Britain as our chief happiness. "We flourished, grew rich and populous, to a degree "not to be paralleled in history." This assertion is truly of the legerdemain kind, appearing at once both right and wrong. All writers on Cato's side have used the same argument, and conceived themselves invincible; nevertheless, a single expression, properly placed, dissolves the charm, for the cheat lies in putting the *consequence* for the *cause*; for had we not *flourished* the *connexion* had never *existed*, or never been *regarded*, and this is fully proved by the neglect shewn to the first settlers, who had every difficulty to struggle with, unnoticed and unassisted by the British Court.

Cato proceeds very industriously to sum up the former declarations of Congress and other public bodies, some of which were made upwards of a year ago, to prove that the doctrine of Independence hath no sanction from them. To this I shall give Cato one general answer, which is, that had he produced a thousand more such authorities they would *now* amount to nothing. They are out of date. Times and things are altered. The true character of the King was but little known among the body of the people a year ago,—willing to believe him good, they fondly called him so, but have since found, that Cato's Royal Sovereign is a Royal Savage.

Cato hath introduced the above-mentioned long quotation of authorities against independency with the following curious preface. "Nor have many weeks, says he, "yet elapsed, since the first open proposition for inde-"pendence was published to the world. By what men "of consequence this scheme is supported, or whether "by any, may possibly be the subject of future enquiry. "Certainly it hath no countenance from the Congress, "to whose sentiments we look up with reverence. On "the contrary, it is *directly repugnant to every* declara-"tion of that respectable body." Now Cato thou hast nailed thyself with a witness! directly repugnant to every declaration of that respectable body! mind that Cato, and mark what follows. It appears by an extract from the Resolves of the Congress, printed in the front of the Oration delivered by Dr. Smith, in honour of that brave man General Montgomery, that he (the Doctor) was appointed by that honourable body to compose and deliver the same, in the *execution* of which, the orator exclaimed loudly against the doctrine of independence, but when a motion was afterwards made in Congress (according to former usage) to return the *Orator* thanks, and request a copy for the press, the motion was rejected from every part of the house, and thrown out without a division.

I now proceed to Cato's third letter, in the opening of which he deserts the subject of independence, and renews his attack on the Committee. Cato's manner of writing has as much order in it as the motion of a squirrel; he frequently writes as if he knew not what to write next, just as the other and jumps about only because he cannot stand still; though I am sometimes angry with him for his unprincipled method of writing and reasoning, I cannot help laughing at him at other times for his want of ingenuity: an instance of which he gives us, in kindly warning us against "*the foul pages of interested writers and strangers intermeddling in our affairs.*" Were I to reply seriously, my answer would be this, thou seemest then ignorant, Cato, of that ancient and numerous order which are related to each other in all and every part of the globe, with whom the kindred is not formed by place or accident, but in principle and sentiment. A freeman, Cato, is a stranger no where, a slave, every where. But were I disposed to answer merrily, I should tell him, that as his notions of friendship were so very narrow and local, he obliges me to understand, that when he addresses the people with the tender title of "*my dear countrymen*" which frequently occurs in his letters, that he particularly means the long list of Mac's published in Donald Mac-Donald's commission.

In this letter Cato recommends the pamphlet called *Plain Truth*, a performance, which hath withered away like a sickly unnoticed weed, and which, even its advocates are displeased at, and the author ashamed to own. About the middle of this third letter Cato gives notice of his being ready to take the field. "I now proceed says "he to give my reasons." How Cato hath managed the attack we are now to examine; and the first remark I shall offer on his conduct, is, that he hath most unluckily entered the list on the wrong side, and discharged his first fire among the Tories.

In order to prove this I shall give the paragraph entire. —"AGRICULTURE and COMMERCE, says Cato, have "hitherto been the happy employments by which these "middle colonies have risen into wealth and importance. "By *them* the face of the country have been changed "from a barren wilderness into the hospitable abodes of "peace and plenty. Without *them*, we had either never "existed as Americans, or existed only as savages.—The "oaks would still have possessed their *native spots of "earth*, and never have *appeared in the form of ships and "houses*. What are now well cultivated fields, or flou-"rishing cities, would have remained only the solitary "haunts of wild beasts, or of men equally wild." The reader cannot help perceiving that through this whole paragraph, *our connection* with Britain is left entirely out of the question, and our present greatness attributed to internal causes *agriculture* and *commerce*. This is a strange way, Cato, of overturning *Common Sense*, which says, "I challenge the warmest advocate for reconciliation, to "shew a single advantage which this continent can reap "by being connected with Great-Britain; I repeat, says "he, the challenge, not a single advantage is derived. "*Our corn will fetch its price in any market in Europe, and "our imported goods must be paid for, buy them where we "will.*" Cato introduces his next paragraph with saying, "that much of our former felicity was owing to the "protection of England *is not to be denied*;" yes Cato, I deny it wholly, and for the following clear and simple reasons, viz. that our being connected with, and submitting to be protected by her, made and will still make all "*her* enemies *our* enemies, or as *Common Sense* says, sets "us at variance with nations who would otherwise seek "our friendship, and against whom we have neither "anger nor complaint."

The following passage is so glaringly absurd, that I shall make but a short comment upon it. "And if hereafter, "says Cato, in the fulness of time, it shall be necessary "to separate from the land that gave birth to *(some of)* "our ancestors, it will be in a state of perfect manhood, "when we can fully wield our *own arms*, and *protect "our commerce and coasts by our own fleets.*" But how are we to come by *fleets* Cato, while Britain hath the government of the continent? unless, we are to suppose, as you have hinted in the former paragraph, that our oaks are to *grow* into ships, and be launched self-built from their "native spots of earth." It is Cato's misfortune, as a writer, not to distinguish justly between magic and imagination; while on the other hand there are many passages in his letters so seriously and deliberately false, that nothing but the most hardened effrontery, and a cast of mind bordering upon impiety would have uttered. He frequently forces me out of the common tract of civil language, in order, to do him justice; moderation and temper being really unequal to the task of exposing him.

Cato, unless he meant to destroy the ground he stood upon, ought not to have let the following paragraph been seen, "If our present *differences*, says he, can be ac-"commodated, there is *scarce a probability* that Britain "will ever *renew* her late fatal system of policy, or at-"tempt again to employ force against us." How came Cato to admit the *probability* of our being brought *again* into the same bloody and expensive situation? but it is worth remarking, that those who write without principle, cannot help sometimes blundering upon truth. Then there is no *real security*, Cato, in this *reconciliation* of yours on *constitutional principles?* It still amounts to nothing, and after all this expence of life and wealth, we are to rest at last upon hope, hazard and uncertainty. Why then, by all that is sacred, "*it is time to part.*"

But Cato, after admitting the *probability* of our being brought *again* into the same situation, proceeds to tell us, how we are to conduct ourselves in the second quarrel; and that is, by the very same method we have done the present one, viz. to expend millions of treasure, and thousands of lives, in order to patch up a second *re-union* that the way may be open for a *third quarrel*; and in this endless and chequered round of blood and treacherous peace hath Cato disposed of the continent of America. ---That I may not be thought to do Cato injustice, I have quoted the whole passage; "But should Britain be "so infatuated, says he, at any future period, as to think "of subjugating us, either by the arts of corruption, or "oppressive exertions of power, can we entertain a "doubt but we shall AGAIN, with a virtue equal to the "present, and with the *weapons of defence in our hands* "(when necessary) convince her that we are willing, by "a *constitutional connection* with her, to afford and receive "reciprocal benefits; but although subjects of the same "King we will not consent to be her slaves."—Come hither ye *little ones*, whom the poisonous hand of Cato is rearing for destruction, and remember the page that warns ye of your ruin!

Cato, in many of his expressions, discovers all that calm command over the passions and feelings, which always distinguishes the man who hath expelled them from his heart. Of this careless kind is the before mentioned phrase "our present differences," and the same unpardonable negligence is conveyed in the following one—"*Although* I consider her, says he, as having in her late "conduct towards us, acted the part of a cruel step-"dame." Wonderful sensibility indeed! All the havoc and desolation of unnatural war; the destruction of thousands; the burning and depopulating of towns and cities; the ruin and separation of friends and families, are just sufficient to extort from Cato, *this one* callous confession. But the cold and creeping soul of Cato is a stranger to the manly powers of sympathetic sorrow. He *moves* not, nor *can* he move in so pure an element. Accustomed to lick the hand that hath made him visible, and to breathe the gross atmosphere of servile and sordid dependance, his soul would *now* starve on virtue, and suffocate in the clear region of disinterested friendship.

Surely when Cato sat down to write, he either did not expect to be called to an account, or was totally regardless of reputation; otherwise, he would not have endeavoured to persuade the public, that the doctrine of independence was broached in a kind of seditious manner, at a time "*when says he, some gleams of reconciliation began* "*first to break in upon us.*" Come forth Cato, and prove the assertion? where do these gleams of reconciliation spring from? Are they to be found in the King's speech—in the address of either House of Parliament;—or in the act which lets loose a whole kennel of pirates upon our property, and commissions another sett to insult with pardons, the very men, whom their own measures had sought to ruin? Either prove the assertion, Cato, or take the reward of it, for it is the part of an incendiary to endeavour with specious falsehoods, to mislead the credulity of unwary readers.—Cato likewise says, that while we continue united, and renounce all thoughts of independence, "that we have the *utmost assurance* of obtain-"ing a *full redress* of our *grievances*, and an *ample security* "against any *future violation* of our *just rights.*" If Cato means to insinuate that we have *received* such an assurance, let him read the conclusion of the preceding paragraph again, the same answer will serve for both.

Perhaps, when we recollect the long and unabated cruelty of the British Court toward us, and remember the many prayers which we have put up both *to* them and *for* them, that the following piece of declamation of Cato can hardly be equalled, either for absurdity or insanity: "If we now effect independence, says he, we "must be considered as a *faithless people in the sight of all* "*mankind, and could scarcely expect the confidence of any* "*nation upon earth, or look up to heaven for its approving* "*sentence.*" Art thou mad, Cato, or art thou foolish—or art thou *both*—or art thou *worse* than both? In *this passage* thou hast fairly gone beyond me. I have not language to bring thee back. Thou art safely entrenched indeed!—Rest therefore in thy strong-hold till HE who fortified thee in it shall come and fetch thee out.

Cato seems to be possessed of that jesuitical cunning, which always endeavours to disgrace what it cannot disprove; and this he sometimes effects, by unfairly introducing *our* terms into *his* arguments, and thereby begets a monster which he sends round the country for a show, and tells the good people that the name of it is *independance*. Of this character are several passages in his fourth and fifth letters, particularly where he quotes the term "*foreign assistance*," which he ungenerously explains into a surrender of the continent to France and Spain. Such an unfair and sophistical reasoner doth not deserve the civility of good manners. He creates, likewise, the same confusion, by frequently using the word *peace* for *union*, and thereby charges us falsly by representing us as being determined to "reject all propositions of *peace*:" Whereas our wish is *peace*, but *not re-union*; and though we would gladly listen to the former, we are determined to resist every proposal for the latter, *come from where it will*; being fully persuaded, that in the present state of affairs *separation of governments is the only and best thing that can be done for both countries.*

The following case is unjustly put. "There never "was a war, says Cato, so implacable, even among states "naturally rivals and enemies, or among savages them-"selves, as not to have *peace* for its object as well as "end." But was there ever a war, Cato, which had *union* for its object? No. What Cato means by states naturally rivals and enemies, I shall not enquire into, but this I know (for myself at least) that it was not in the power of France or Spain, or all the other powers in Europe, to have given such a wound or raised up such a mortal hatred Britain hath done. We feel the same kind of undescribed anger at her conduct, as we would at the sight of an animal devouring its young: And this particular species of anger is not generated in the transitory temper of the man, but in the chaste undefiled womb of nature.

Cato, towards the conclusion of his third letter (at which place I shall leave him for the present) compares the state of Britain and America to the quarrels of lovers, and from thence infers a probability that our affections will be renewed thereby. This I cannot help looking on as one of the most unnatural and distorted similies that can be drawn. Come hither ye that are lovers, or ye that *have been* lovers and decide the controversy between us! What comparison is there between the soft murmurs of an heart mourning in secret, and the loud horrors of war—between the silent fears of pensive sorrow, and rivers of wasted blood—between the *sweet* strife of affection, and the *bitter* strife of death—between the curable calamities of pettish lovers, and the sad sight of a thousand slain. "Get thee behind me," Cato, for thou hast not the feelings of a man. THE FORESTER.

WATERTOWN, April 1.

The man of war building at Portsmouth for the Continental service, will, it is said, be ready to launch in about a month.

PROVIDENCE, March 30.

By several gentlemen lately arrived from Checonecto, in the province of Nova-Scotia, we have undoubted intelligence, that that government had endeavoured to enlist part of the inhabitants to act against their American brethren, which they nobly refused; in consequence whereof the Governor had ordered the militia called together, and a number to be drafted, when their officers were told by the men, that if they attempted to draft, they would fire

upon them; this ſtopped their proceeding any further, and the men clubbed their muſkets and marched home.

NEW-YORK, April 8.

Laſt Tueſday night a party of about 150 of our troops landed on Bedlow's-Iſland, about two miles from this city, and deſtroyed ſome works that had been erected there by the crew of his Majeſty's ſhip the Aſia, and burnt down a houſe that was ſuppoſed to be poſſeſſed by ſome tories; the man of war fired two ſhot at our people. but they came off unhurt, and brought with them ſome intrenching tools, poultry, &c. &c.

The ſame evening an attempt was made to ſet fire to the air-furnace, near this city, by ſome people that got there in a boat, and ſuppoſed from the man of war; but they were diſcovered before they could put their deſign in execution, and made off with precipitation.

Wedneſday laſt the Hon. Benjamin Franklin, Eſq; with Brigadier General Baron De Woedlke, and ſeveral other gentlemen, left this place for Albany, on their way for Canada.

Wedneſday night laſt arrived here from the camp at Cambridge, Brigadier General Putnam; and the evening before Col. Mifflin, Quarter-Maſter General of the American army, arrived here from the ſame place.

A ſloop of war, ſuppoſed to be the Nautilus, is arrived at the Narrows.

We hear the Glaſgow, of 20 guns, from Newport, and the Scorpion, of 16, from Boſton, are arrived below, and yeſterday noon there was a firing at the watering place, ſuppoſed to be between the riflemen on Staten-Iſland and the ſhips.

General Howe, with the troops under his command, is gone for Halifax.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.

On Saturday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province adjourned to the 20th of May next.—During their Sitting the following Laws were paſſed.

An ACT to enable the Keepers of Records in the Counties of Philadelphia and Cheſter, to remove them to more ſafe and convenient Places.

An ACT to increaſe the Number of Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for the City of Philadelphia, and in the ſeveral Counties therein named. [*See this Act, inſerted in No. 2466 of this Paper.*]

An ACT for veſting a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in Middletown Townſhip, in the County of Bucks, in Truſtees to be ſold, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.

An ACT for confirming the Eſtate of Andrew Herſhey, in and to certain Lands in the Townſhip of Donegal, in the County of Lancaſter.

An ACT for the Relief of William Judd, John Onions, Michael Jordan, and John Williams, Priſoners for Debt in the Goal of Philadelphia County, with reſpect to the Impriſonment of their Perſons.

An ACT for the Relief of Alexander Stewart, a Priſoner for Debt in the Goal of Philadelphia County, with reſpect to the Impriſonment of his Perſon.

An ACT to continue Part of an Act, intituled, "An Act for regulating and continuing the nightly Watch, enlightening the Streets, Lanes and Alleys of the City of Philadelphia, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned," and for making further Proviſions for the better executing the ſaid Act.

An ACT to make perpetual an Act, paſſed in the 11th Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of the Poor.

An ACT to continue an Act, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Fiſhery in the River Schuylkill."

An ACT to ſuſpend the carrying into Execution the Orders of the Governor and Council for opening a certain Road in this Province.

Extract of a letter from London, dated December 16th, 1775; received per Packet.

"The King's ſpeech was calculated to inflame, rather "than allay animoſities; the pretence of hypocriſy in the "Americans, and denunciations of deciſive exertions, "I can eaſily ſee, will have no good effect. In purſuance "of the ſpirit of the royal denunciation the Parliament "have ſhut up all the ports of America; at the ſame "time, for a ſhew of clemency, Commiſſioners are to go "over to receive the ſubmiſſions of thoſe who will come "in to the Royal Standard, pardon them, and reſtore "their trade. Another act has alſo paſſed, allowing No-"va Scotia an exemption from all taxes, they paying 8 "per cent. on all goods imported from any parts except "Great-Britain and its dominions. The other colonies "are to be allowed this plan if they chooſe to accept it. "But on this plan England is conſidered as having an "indefinite legiſlative power over the Colonies, and the "acts altering the conſtitution of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, "the Canada Bill, indeed all the acts complained againſt, "are to remain unrepealed. I know of no probability "that we ſhall have any better terms offered, unleſs "ſome news ſhould arrive of ſucceſs on the ſide of the "Provincials; if Bunker's-Hill ſhould be re-taken, St. "John's reduced, &c. matters might take a ſomewhat "more favourable turn. At preſent the nation is againſt "us, and think we ſhall be an eaſy prey. New-England, "they confeſs, will do ſomething, the other colonies, "they ſay, nothing. An account is lately received that "Lord Dunmore, with 80 regulars, beat 500 Virginians. "I cannot believe it, but if unfortunately it prove true, "it will ſtrengthen the miniſtry and diſhearten our "friends, who are already but few. Europe is quiet, "and like to be ſo. Adminiſtration will receive no check "in their career of vengeance, unleſs given by our "troops."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, per expreſs.

"This inſtant an expreſs arrived from Governor Cooke with an account that a man of war was juſt arrived in the harbour of New-Port, and that 27 ſail of veſſels, ſuppoſed to be part of the fleet from Boſton, are within Seconet Point. General Sullivan's brigade, which left Cambridge the 29th March, was ordered to file off immediately for Providence, and General Green's, which was to march the 1ſt April, was ordered to repair immediately to the ſame place."

Extract of a Letter from New-York, April 8.

"Yeſterday the Viper's boat went a ſhore on Statten-Iſland to get water; a party of the rifle-men who were poſted there attacked her, and took all hands priſoners, ſome ſay 8, others 14. The man of war fired; the riflemen returned it. They were at it all day. The man of war obliged to cut her cables and run. It is ſaid ſhe fell down with her ſails furled; and when the men went up to looſe them, the rifle-men popped them off. Cannot get at particulars yet. Our people have ſince taken up the anchor and 80 fathom of cable."

We hear that on the 1ſt inſt. the ſloop Endeavour, Job Trip, Maſter, being on her paſſage from Dartmouth to this place, to the northward of Egg-harbour was chaſed and come up with by a tender, carrying four carriage guns, ten ſwivels, and thirty-five men, fitted out by the Phœnix, and commanded by one Butler, a midſhipman. The tender was not content with firing a broadſide at Captain Trip's veſſel, after ſhe had hauled down her ſails, but when along ſide, after uſing much ſcurrilous language, ordered another broadſide to be fired, by which Captain Trip received a ball in his thigh, which broke and much ſhattered it; the mate alſo had a ball went through one thigh and lodged in the other. An officer afterwards came on board, and told Captain Trip, that Butler (the Captain of the tender) out of his clemency, had conſented to give him his boat, on condition he would make the beſt of his way on ſhore, which Captain Trip repreſented as impoſſible, for himſelf and mate being both wounded, they could neither ſtand nor ſit. They then gave them the three hands belonging to the ſloop, who, after much difficulty, reached the ſhore. The Captain and Mate were both dangerouſly ill, having been thirty-ſix hours without any dreſſing to their wounds. The tender's people, after plundering the ſloop, ſcuttled and ſet her on fire.

IN CONGRESS, April 6, 1776.

Reſolved, That any goods, wares and merchandizes, except ſtaves and empty caſks, other than ſhaken or knock'd down caſks for melaſſes, may be exported from the Thirteen United Colonies, by the inhabitants thereof, and by the people of all ſuch countries as are not ſubject to the King of Great-Britain, to any parts of the world, which are not under the dominion of the ſaid King: Provided that no veſſel be permitted to export any greater number of ſhaken or knock'd down melaſſes caſks than the ſame veſſel is capable of carrying when they ſhall be filled with melaſſes.

Reſolved, That any goods, wares and merchandize, except ſuch as are of the growth, production or manufacture of, or brought from any country under the dominion of the King of Great-Britain, and except Eaſt-India tea, may be imported from any other parts of the world to the Thirteen United Colonies, by the inhabitants thereof, and by the people of all ſuch countries as are not ſubject to the ſaid King, liable however to all ſuch duties and impoſitions as now are or may hereafter be laid by any of the ſaid Colonies.

Reſolved, That nothing herein contained ſhall be underſtood to prevent ſuch future commercial regulations as ſhall be thought juſt and neceſſary by theſe United Colonies, or their reſpective legiſlatures.

Reſolved, That no ſlaves be imported into any of the Thirteen United Colonies.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Aſſemblies and Conventions in the ſeveral colonies, to appoint proper officers at convenient places in their reſpective Colonies, to take bonds in adequate penalties, for obſerving the regulations made by the Congreſs or Aſſemblies or Conventions, concerning trade, and for ſecuring the obſervation of ſuch parts of the Aſſociation as are not inconſiſtent therewith, and that the obligor ſhall, within eighteen months after the departure of the veſſel, produce to ſuch officers a certificate, under the hands and ſeals of three or more reputable merchants reſiding at the port or place where the cargo ſhall be delivered, that the ſame was there unloaded, and take manifeſts upon oath of the cargoes exported and imported, and keep fair accounts and entries thereof, give bills of health when deſired, grant regiſters ſhewing the property of the veſſels cleared out, and ſign certificates that the requiſites for qualifying veſſels to trade have been complied with, and that the fees of the ſaid officers be ſtated by the reſpective Aſſemblies or Conventions—Provided always, that no proſecution upon any of the ſaid bonds ſhall be commenced but within three years after the date thereof.

Reſolved, That all goods, wares and merchandize, except ſuch as are made prize of, which ſhall be imported directly or indirectly from Great-Britain or Ireland into any of theſe United Colonies, contrary to the regulations eſtabliſhed by Congreſs, ſhall be forfeited and diſpoſed of, agreeable to ſuch rules as ſhall be made by the ſeveral Aſſemblies or Conventions, and ſhall be liable to proſecution and condemnation in any Court, erected or to be erected for the determination of maritime affairs, in the Colony where the ſeizure ſhall be made.

By Order of the Congreſs,
JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

On Monday laſt the following Gentlemen were choſen Directors and Treaſurer of *The Philadelphia Contributionſhip, for the Inſurance of Houſes from Loſs by Fire*, for the enſuing Year, viz. Meſſieurs *Samuel Shoemaker*, *Jacob Shoemaker*, *Peter Reeve*, *Gunning Bedford*, *Joſhua Howell*, *David Deſſler*, *Jonathan Evans*, *Michael Hillegas*, *Joſeph Fox*, *Samuel Wetherill*, jun. *Luke Morris*, and *George Roberts*, Directors; and Mr. *Samuel Sanſom*, Treaſurer.

*** All perſons who are willing to ſupply the troops of this province, now raiſing, with the following rations, viz.—one pound of beef or three quarters of a pound of pork, or one pound of mutton per man per day—One pound of flour or bread per man per day—Three pints of peas or beans, at 6s. per buſhel, per man per week, or vegetables equivalent thereto—Half a pint of rice or one pound of Indian meal per man per week—One pint of milk per man per day—One quart of ſmall beer per man per day, or nine gallons of melaſſes for one hundred men per week—One gill of vinegar per man per week—Three pounds of candles for one hundred men per week for guards—Twenty-four pounds of ſoft or eight pounds of hard ſoap for one hundred men per week—are deſired to bring or ſend their propoſals on or before the 15th inſt. to *George Gray*, *David Rittenhouſe* and *Michael Hillegas*, appointed by the Aſſembly to contract with them.

Philadelphia County Committee, April 8.

Whereas it has been recommended to the Aſſociators of this province, by the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, that every Aſſociator ought to be provided with proper Arms and Accoutrements, and as the uncertainty of the deſtination of the Britiſh army, under General Howe, makes it neceſſary that we ſhould be as much as poſſible on our guard;—

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the different Colonels of this county, that they do require every man in their ſeveral battalions to be provided accordingly, and hold himſelf in readineſs to march, in caſe of neceſſity, at an hour's warning.

Extract from the Minutes,
ENOCH EDWARDS, *Secretary.*

In COMMITTEE. *Cheſter, April 2, 1776.*

INFORMATION being lodged with this Committee, that a certain *Abel Green*, of this County, had expreſſed himſelf in terms inimical to America, and againſt the meaſures adopted for the protection of the Liberties of theſe Colonies,

Reſolved, That Mr. Green be immediately ſent for, to appear before this Committee.------Mr. Green attended accordingly, and made the following conceſſions, viz.

"Whereas I, the ſubſcriber, have expreſſed myſelf in terms inimical to American Liberty, derogatory to the Continental Congreſs, and injurious to the character of the Committee of Cheſter County.

But being now conſcious of my error, do thus publickly acknowledge my fault, and do ſolemnly promiſe to avoid in future all ungenerous reflections upon, or oppoſition to, ſuch meaſures as are, or may be adopted for the protection of the Liberties of theſe Colonies. Witneſs my hand, this third day of April, 1776.

ABEL GREEN.

Extract from the Minutes.
CALEB DAVIS, Secretary.

WANTED,
A good ſecond-hand CHAISE, with a light Top.
Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

PHILADELPHIA, ſs.

To the FREEHOLDERS and INHABITANTS of the reſpective WARDS in the City of PHILADELPHIA, and others, qualified by the Laws of the Province of *Pennſylvania* to elect Members of ASSEMBLY,

GENTLEMEN,

IN PURSUANCE of an ACT of GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Province of *Pennſylvania* aforeſaid, paſſed the Twenty-third Day of *March* laſt, intituled, "*An Act to increaſe the Number of Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, for the City of* Philadelphia, *&c.*" I HEREBY GIVE PUBLIC NOTICE, That on *Wedneſday*, the Firſt Day of *May* next, at Ten o' Clock in the Forenoon, at the STATE-HOUSE, in the City of *Philadelphia* aforeſaid, an ELECTION will then and there be held to elect FOUR Freeholders of the City and County of *Philadelphia* aforeſaid, of moſt Note for Virtue, Wiſdom and Ability, as an additional Number of BURGESSES, REPRESENTATIVES, or DELEGATES, to repreſent the City of *Philadelphia* aforeſaid in the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the ſaid Province, the preſent Year, agreeable to the Act of Aſſembly aforeſaid. Dated at *Philadelphia* aforeſaid, the Third Day of *April*, 1776.

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 27th day of April inſtant, at 4 o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Eighth-ſtreet, in the ſquare between High and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet; bounded by ground of Richard Armitt, and others----with the appurtenances; ſubject to a groundrent of 3l. 10s. currency, per annum; late the eſtate of George Shoemaker, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 29th day of April inſtant, at four o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, one undivided fourth part (the whole into four equal parts to be divided) of and in a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, containing in front in the whole 40 feet 6 inches, and in depth 165 feet, more or leſs, with the appurtenances; bounded by ground of Iſaac Snowden, and others. Alſo at the ſame time and place aforeſaid, the like undivided one fourth part (the whole into four equal parts to be divided) of and in a certain lot or piece of meadow ground, ſituate in Wiccacoa, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing; containing in the whole 2 acres and 102 perches; bounded by ground of William Shippen: The whole ſubject to annuity of 12l. per ann. during the life of grand mother of John Snowden, potter, and to the widow of John Snowden, ſadler, deceaſed, her dower therein; late the eſtate of ſaid John Snowden, potter; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE, on the 12th day of April inſtant, at the late dwelling-houſe of William Lindſay, in Nether-Providence, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, deceaſed,

A LOT of LAND, containing 50 acres, with a large log houſe, two ſtories high, and a good cellar under it, with a large young orchard, and a well of water by the door, pleaſantly ſituated on the great road leading from Cheſter to the Great Valley, and on the road leading from Philadelphia to Concord, ſuitable for a ſtore or tradeſman. The title indiſputable. Alſo horſes, cows and calves, beds and bedding, plow and harrow, and a number of other things, too tedious to inſert. The ſale to begin at ten o' clock ſaid day, where attendance will be given by ROBERT LINDSAY, and SAMUEL LINDSAY, Executors. § 1 W.

THE Contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital are deſired to attend the Election of Managers and Treaſurer for the enſuing Year, to be held at the ſaid Hoſpital, on the 6th of next Month (being the ſecond Day of the Week) between the Hours of Two and Five o' Clock in the Afternoon.

THE Annual Election of Directors and a Treaſurer for the Library Company of Philadelphia, for the enſuing Year, will be held at the Library Room, on Monday, the 6th Day of May next; at which Time and Place the Treaſurer will attend, to receive the yearly Payments.

April 10, 1776. ANDREW ROBESON, Secretary.

FOR READY MONEY ONLY,

JOHN KAIGHN HATH FOR SALE, at his STORE, in Second-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Chriſt-Church, the remains of his DRY GOODS, conſiſting of the following articles, viz.

FINE, ſuper and ſuperfine broadcloths, with ſuitable trimmings, by wholeſale and retail, among which are, parſons and ravens grey, black, Saxon and pea green, London brown, purple, light drabs, ſuitable for womens cloaks, double milled drabs, for great coats, and a variety of cloth colours and mixtures; rattinets, ſhaloons, durants, ſingle worſted damaſk, worſted ſaggathy, dove coloured, blue and black Marſeilles quilting, ſtriped India taffety, crow coloured paduaſoy; bluſh, blue and green, half ell perſians; black ſilk cravats, 3 yard ſilk laces, mens worſted ſtockings, womens worſted mitts and ſilk gloves, beſt ſcarf twiſt, ſilk knee garters; faſhionable, death-head, and needle worked baſket coat and jacket buttons, wove carved ditto; ribbands and ferrets, plaited ſtocks, ſuitable for the ſoldiery; hair pluſh; black, red, pompadour, claret, green, blue, and olive velvets and velverets; cut velvet jacket-ſhapes; knit breeches patterns, blue and white furniture calicoe, Scots and Nuns thread, nonſopretties, Holland and Manchester tapes, quality ſhoe-binding, green worſted furniture check; ſilver watches, locket ſleeve buttons, plated knee buckles, genuine Weſton's rappee ſnuff; mens felt hats, red ſealing-wax, table knives and forks, beſt ſtag handle carvers, Butcher knives, Taylors ſmall ſhears and thimbles; womens ſciſſars and thimbles, nail nippers, Shoemakers tacks, iron bake-ovens, frying-pans, white ſteel plate and common handſaws, ſpike and nail gimblets, trunk locks, riſing joint hinges, hob nails, beſt gun-flints, ſnuff-boxes, &c. 4 *W.*

N. B. Thoſe perſons who are deſirous of raiſing Silk-worms, or propagating the White-mulberry tree, may be ſupplied with Eggs and Seed *gratis*, by applying as above.

THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from Atſion Furnace, in Weſt New-Jerſey, on or about the 22d of March laſt, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named John M'Gill, *about 32 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, red curled hair, ſandy complexion, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on, and took with him, a woollen (browniſh coloured) jacket and trowſers, 2 ozenbrigs ſhirts, an old felt hat, 1 pair thick milled ſtockings, new ſhoes, with ſquare braſs buckles, and 2 ſtriped blankets. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſters may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* LAWRENCE SALTAR, *at ſaid Furnace, or* JAMES *and* DRINKER, *in Philadelphia.* †

[Advertiſements omitted this week will be inſerted in our next.]

out to you; in short, although you ought to have *counted the coſt* of your work, and have tried to reconcile, with your deſign, a multitude of intereſts, *commercial*, *political*, and *œconomical*,—you have only entertained us with ſome looſe declamations upon *abuſes* in the Engliſh government; and ſhocked us, for want of better arguments, by a perverſion of things ſacred; filling the papers with perſonal invectives and calumnies againſt all who cannot ſwallow, at a venture, every crude notion, which you may cook up, as the politics of the day. This will as little agree with the ſtomachs of others as with mine; although I have declared that, when the laſt neceſſity comes, I have no expedient in view, but to take my chance with you, for better and for worſe.

CATO.

To the PEOPLE of Pennsylvania.

LETTER VII.

THE author of *Common Senſe* does not truſt wholly to his *ſcripture doctrines* for the demolition of *monarchial government*; and indeed how could he? For he ſeems only to have begun his ſtudy of the Bible "ſince the fatal 19th of April 1775." Before that period, as he eloquently tells us, "no man was a *warmer wiſher* to reconciliation (with monarchial government) than himſelf." It may be proper, then, to take ſome notice of what he offers by way of argument againſt monarchy, and particularly the hereditary kind.

"If hereditary ſucceſſions," ſays he (meaning ſucceſſion to monarchial government) "did enſure a race of good men, it would have the ſeal of *divine authority*." Thus we find him, with his own hand, affixing the ſeal of Heaven to what he has before told us, the *Devil invented*, and the *Almighty entered his proteſt againſt*. A ſtrange inconſiſtency as well as heterodoxy! For if monarcy be from *Hell* and reprobated by *Heaven*, how can a ſucceſſion to it be ſanctified by the authority of everlaſting goodneſs?

He finds another curious argument againſt the Engliſh Monarchy, in particular, by tracing it to the *raſcally original of a French Baſtard*. Yet, in the eſtimation of many, this will prove as little againſt the inſtitution itſelf, as it would prove againſt this author's arguments or mine, in the preſent controverſy, if both of us were diſcovered not only to have ſprung from *Baſtards*, but to be ſuch ourſelves. The *Family Scutcheon*, that is without a blot, muſt be but of very freſh date. The reſt of his arguments appear nothing better than theſe, even where he diſplays his whole force, in laying before us the *materials* of the Engliſh conſtitution, under different heads.

"Firſt—The remains of *monarchial tyranny*, in the perſon of the King. "Secondly—The remains of *ariſtocratical tyranny*, in the perſons of the Peers. "Thirdly—The new republican materials, in the perſons of the Commons. Theſe he intimates, may be *virtuous*; but he ſhould have made them as *tyrannical* as the others, ſo far as theſe Colonies are concerned; elſe what are we contending for againſt them?

Alas! what more than *Augean* labour have I undertaken, in attempting to anſwer a writer, who, under the ſpecious name of *Common Senſe*, is conſtantly dealing out paradoxes, and ſetting himſelf up, not only in contradiction to the ſober ſentiments of the wiſeſt of mankind, but often in contradiction to himſelf? Can any man expect credit, who will gravely aſſert that a people, long famed for wiſdom and love of liberty, would have employed themſelves for a thouſand years, in *compounding* and rearing up a conſtitution, out of the materials of the different *ſimple* forms of government, and, all the while, have ſelected nothing but the *tyrannical* remains of each? To reaſon with ſuch a writer would be loſt labour. Some aſſertions are too abſurd for the poſſibility of refutation. The rules of *logic* cannot lay hold of them.

In ſuch a caſe, the beſt anſwer that can be given, is to lay before the reader a true account of the Engliſh conſtitution; the praiſes of which have adorned and filled the volumes of the greateſt men, in our own and other countries. In this part of my work, therefore, I ſhall have little more to do than to copy them; and as the ſentiments of foreigners may be deemed more impartial than our own, I ſhall take one of the greateſt of them—the illuſtrious MONTESQUIEU, for my chief guide. But as this truly enlightened genius, with the dignity of a profound lawgiver, delivers himſelf almoſt in the conciſe ſtyle of aphoriſms, that he may be more uſeful to men, whoſe clear and comprehenſive underſtanding renders them fit for the like office themſelves, in the ſervice of their country; I ſhall endeavour to convey the ſubſtance of his doctrines in the moſt familiar ſtyle, retaining as far as I am able his ſenſe and ſpirit. I ſhall likewiſe venture ſometimes to make a few additions, either for illuſtration, or to bring his general principles more cloſely home to the Engliſh conſtitution.

There is certainly ſomething too venerable in a *fabric* built up with ſo much care by our anceſtors, cemented with ſo much blood, and to which they have adhered for ſo many ages, to be lightly given up, upon the partial repreſentations, or general invectives, of any writer, or number of writers, arguing from the *abuſe* of things againſt the *uſe* of them. We would not lock ourſelves out of an *old* habitation, till we had provided a *new* and better one; nor part with a common friend upon the paſſionate accuſations of an avowed enemy, without hearing what he could ſay in his defence, and giving him a fair trial. For, at this rate, we could have nothing of the leaſt ſtability, or permanency upon earth; and our whole lives would be employed in making and unmaking, building up and pulling down, without ever reaping the ſmalleſt fruit of our labours.

The author of *Common Senſe* ſtands ſingular in his rage for condemning the Engliſh conſtitution in the lump, and the adminiſtration of it from the beginning. The immortal SIDNEY himſelf gives it a different character, and ſpeaks with reverence of the wiſdom of our anceſtors. "They evidently appear, ſays he, not only to have intended well, but to have taken a right courſe to accompliſh what they intended. This had effect as long as the cauſe continued, and the only fault which can be aſcribed to that which they eſtabliſhed is, that it has not proved to be perpetual, which is no more than may be juſtly ſaid of the beſt human conſtitutions that ever have been in the world. If we will be juſt to *our anceſtors* it will become us, in our time, rather to purſue what we know they intended, and by *new conſtitutions to repair the breaches made upon the old, than to accuſe them of defects that will for ever attend the actions of men.*"

MONTESQUIEU himſelf, in the cool moments of philoſophical reflection, unbiaſſed by local prejudices, and remote, both in time and place, from the ſcenes he deſcribes, has given us an inſtructive leſſon on this head.

"A very droll ſpectacle (ſays he) it was in the laſt century, to behold the impotent efforts the Engliſh made for the eſtabliſhment of *democracy* or *republican government*. The ſpirit of one faction was ſuppreſſed only by that of a ſucceeding faction. The government was continually changing. The people, amazed at ſo many revolutions, ſought every where for a *democracy*, without being able to find it" any where. "At length, after a ſeries of tumultuary motions and violent ſhocks, they were obliged to have recourſe to that very government, which they had ſo odiouſly proſcribed."

Every government, in order to be compleat, muſt have within itſelf the power of preſerving its *being*, as well as purſuing its *well being*. And ſuch a power neceſſarily implies three things.—1ſt. *Legiſlation*, or the making laws and regulations for the good of the community. 2d. The *execution* of theſe laws. 3dly. The judging when they are duly executed and puniſhing offenders. The great object of the whole is *political liberty*, which Monteſquieu defines—"That tranquility or peace of mind ariſing from the opinion each perſon has of his ſafety. In order to have this liberty, it is requiſite that the government be ſo conſtituted, as one man need not be afraid of another," * either in reſpect of his perſon or property. Every man's own feelings can tell him that this is a true definition.

But the *union* of theſe three powers, the *legiſlative*, the *executive* and *judicial*, in *one* man or any number of men, is not *liberty*, but *tyranny* compleat; becauſe there can be no ſafety for individuals in ſuch a caſe, unleſs *goodneſs* were always united with *power*; which is not to be looked for, except under the perfect government of heaven. "It is a miſtake, ſays the great Mr. LOCKE, to think that this fault (the abuſe of power) is proper only to monarchies. Other forms of government are liable to it as well as that; for wherever the power, that is put into *any* hands, for the government of the people, and the preſervation of their properties, is applied to other ends, and made uſe of to impoveriſh, harraſs, or ſubdue them to the arbitrary and irregular commands of thoſe that have it; there it preſently becomes *tyranny*, whether thoſe that uſe are *one* or *many*. Thus we read of *thirty tyrants* at Athens, as well as *one* at Syracuſe, and the intollerable dominion of the *Decemviri*, or *ten men* at Rome, was nothing better. *Wherever law ends tyranny begins.*"

Even the union of but any *two* of theſe powers, the *legiſlative* and *executive*, for example, in *one* man, or *body of men*, would leave no chance for *liberty*; becauſe they who make the laws being alſo to execute them, they would be led to frame oppreſſive laws, for the ſake of the power and wealth which they might derive to themſelves by carrying ſuch laws into execution.

Again, there is no liberty, if the power of *judging* be not ſeparated from *both* the other powers. For where the ſame perſons who make the laws, are either to *execute* them, or to *judge* of their execution; the life and liberty of the ſubject are wholly at their mercy. Theſe principles are general, and they may now be applied to particular examples.

"In Turkey, theſe *three* powers are united in the *Sultan's* perſon, and therefore the ſubjects groan under the weight of a moſt frightful oppreſſion."

"In the *Republics* of Italy, where theſe three powers are united, in a ſtanding body of magiſtrates, there is leſs liberty than in our monarchies;" meaning thoſe of France, Spain, &c. "Their government is obliged to have recourſe to as violent meaſures for its ſupport, as even that of the Turks—what a ſituation muſt the poor ſubject be in, in theſe republics!" The ſame magiſtrates, as a body, are abſolute in every thing. By having the execution of the laws, they poſſeſs whatever powers they are pleaſed to give themſelves in making them. They may plunder the ſtate without controul. For, they firſt of all, in the character of lawgivers, appoint what taxes they pleaſe; and, being alſo the executors of the laws, theſe taxes come into their own hands, and may be put into their own pockets. Being likewiſe themſelves *judges* amidſt all theſe oppreſſions, no man can have a remedy againſt them, and "every private citizen may be ruined by their particular deciſions. Although in ſuch a ſtate, there is no external pomp (ſuch as arbitrary Princes have) that indicates tyranny or deſpotic ſway," yet the people know it by a ſurer mark.—"They *feel* it every moment." Even at Venice, where the power of the magiſtracy is ſaid to be ſomewhat ſoftened, by having different tribunals erected, which temper each other, there is ſtill this miſchief—"that theſe tribunals are compoſed of magiſtrates all belonging to the ſame body, which conſtitutes almoſt one and the ſame power," unaccountable to any other.

Theſe three powers ought then, for the preſervation of liberty, to be lodged in ſeparate bodies, and made to controul each other. Monteſquieu adds, that for the greater ſafety, the *judicial* power ought not to be given to a ſtanding ſenate; but that the judges ſhould be of the ſame ſtation as the *accuſed*; or, in other words, their *Peers*—amenable to the law; only its mouth and guided wholly by its deciſions; that, in criminal caſes eſpecially, it is proper the perſon accuſed ſhould have the privilege of chuſing in ſome meaſure his judges (that is, in our conſtitution, a *jury*) in concurrence with the law, or at leaſt he ſhould have a right to except againſt ſo great a number, that the remainder may be deemed his own choice.

The application of theſe general doctrines to the Engliſh conſtitution, the corruptions that have crept into it, with the power left in the people for bringing it back to its firſt principles, and rendering it ſafer for us than any other we can probably ſubſtitute in its room, are important ſubjects, and too copious to be diſcuſſed in this letter.

CATO.

* *Monteſquieu*, B. XI. Ch. 6.

To be LETT, on a Term of 14 Years,

A PLANTATION in the Northern Liberties, about two miles from *Philadelphia*, on the *Frankford* road, containing above an hundred acres of cleared land. There is on this place a good dwelling-houſe, a barn, orchard and meadow.

Alſo to be lett on a term of 31 *years*, A large LOT, next above Batchelor's Hall, at Kenſington, extending from low-water mark to the ſtreet running at the back of the Kenſington water lots.

JOHN DICKINSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A SULKEY, with a Canvas Top.

Enquire of WILLIAM RUSH, at the Corner of Third and Race-ſtreets, or BENJAMIN DAVIDS, at the George, in Arch-ſtreet. *April* 8, 1776. ¶

ONE HUNDRED and TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain JOHN HULING'S Company of the Second Pennſylvania Battalion, commanded by Col. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, the following perſons, viz.

Jacob Tuſſey, American born, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 22 years of age, of a ruddy complexion, fair hair; he took with him a bay horſe, about 13 hands high; it is ſuppoſed he is gone towards Hagar'-town, in Maryland.

Chriſtian Dull, a Dutchman, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, by trade a ſhoemaker; lately reſided in Cuſhehoppen townſhip.

James Yocum, a Dutchman, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, by trade a taylor.

Amos Dillon, American born, of Welſh extraction, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, by trade a carpenter.

Bartle Miller, a Dutchman, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 26 years of age, brown hair, and brown complexion, by trade a wheelwright; lived in Cuſhehoppen townſhip.

Hugh Daniel, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a fair complexion, fair hair; lately lived with George Hitner, Inn-keeper, in Whitemarſh townſhip.

Valentine Shaufler, a Dutchman, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 22 years of age, ſlender made, black hair, of a pale complexion, pitted with the ſmall-pox, by trade a carpenter; reſided in Jones's-town, Lancaſter county.

Philip Thomas, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, about 21 years of age, has black hair, of a dark complexion; lived in Cumru townſhip, Berks county.

Richard Mayberry, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, black curled hair, thin viſage, ſlender made, by trade a taylor; plays on the fife..

Joſeph Culing, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, thin viſage, ſlender made, fair hair, and of a fair complexion, by trade a taylor.

James Burrows, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, ſlender made, thin viſage, of a fair complexion, by trade a weaver.

John Ferguſon, a well ſet fellow, 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black hair, of a dark complexion, by trade a gun-ſmith.

James Smith, by trade a ſhip-carpenter, about 6 feet high, 20 years of age, has ſhort brown curled hair; formerly reſided in Smith's Clove, York government.

George Connor, of Smith's Clove, is about 25 years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 7 inches high, fair hair, tied behind and turned up before, by trade a ſhip-carpenter.

Whoever ſecures ſaid Deſerters in any goal, ſhall receive the above reward, or Eight Dollars for each. All perſons are hereby forbid harbouring or concealing the above Deſerters, under the penalty of Fifty Dollars for each, according to a Reſolve of Congreſs. ‖ JOHN HULING, Capt. 2d B. P.

Barracks, Philadelphia, April 9, 1776.

EIGHTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain JOSEPH HUBLEY'S Company, of the Third Battalion of Pennſylvania troops, commanded by Col. JOHN SHEE, now in the ſervice of the United Colonies, the following recruits, viz.

Charles Connor, an Iriſhman, 22 years of age, 5 feet 7½ inches high, a ſhoemaker by trade; had on, when he went away, a brown regimental coat, with white facings and pewter buttons, alſo a white laced hat, and good buckſkin breeches.

Simon Palmer, of German deſcent, 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion; he lurks about the town of Manheim, in Lancaſter county.

Michael Houſeman, a German, about 5 feet 9 inches high, 30 years of age, a copperſmith by trade; he keeps about Windſor townſhip, York county.

George M'Coley, an Iriſhman, 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; he lately worked at Capt. Old's forge, Lancaſter county.

Francis M'Cloſky, an Iriſhman, 5 feet 4¼ inches high, about 22 years of age; had on, when he went away, a light blue coat and waiſtcoat; he alſo worked at Captain Old's forge.

John Anderſon, an Engliſhman, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 4¾ inches high, he is much pock-marked and freckled, and lived in York county.

Charles Gallagher, an Iriſhman, 22 years of age, 5 feet 2¼ inches high; had on, when he went away, a brown regimental coat, with white facings.

Philip Gallagher, an Iriſhman, 5 feet 4½ inches high, of a fair complexion, with his hair tied, a taylor by trade, and took with him a brown regimental coat, with white facings, alſo a blue coat, with white facings.

Peter M'Cord, an Iriſhman, 20 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, he is well ſet and has ſhort black hair; had on, when he went away, a ſurtout of beaver coating, a ſmall round hat, and old buckſkin breeches; he is a cooper by trade.

Samuel Willſon, 30 years of age, about 6 feet high, of a ſandy complexion; he is a labourer, and lately lived in Mountjoy townſhip, Lancaſter county.

Whoever takes up any of the above Deſerters, and ſecures them in goal, or delivers them to me at the barracks, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive for each of them Eight Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH HUBLEY, Captain 3d Battalion, Pennſylvania troops.

If any of the above will return to the company within the ſpace of ten days from the date, ſhall be pardoned.

All perſons are forbid to harbour or conceal any of the before mentioned Deſerters, otherwiſe they may depend on being proſecuted, agreeable to a Reſolve made by the Repreſentatives of Aſſembly of this province, viz. "*That any perſon or perſons whatſoever within this colony, who ſhall harbour and conceal any Deſerter (knowing him to be ſuch) from the Continental forces, or any other forces raiſed within this or any other of the United Colonies for the defence of America, ſhall forfeit and pay any ſum not exceeding Fifty nor leſs than Thirty Dollars, or ſuffer three months impriſonment.*" §

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS *CONRAD HESS*, of Lower Sawcon, in Northampton county and province of Pennſylvania, yeoman, in a fraudulent manner obtained ten Bonds of the ſubſcriber (of Lower Sawcon aforeſaid) bearing date about the beginning of January laſt, each Bond for the ſum of Twenty-Five Pounds, the firſt of which is to be paid on the 27th day of November next, and ſo on annually, on the 27th day of November, until the whole are paid: Theſe are to forewarn any perſon or perſons not to take any aſſignment on any of the ſaid Bonds, as I have not received any value for the ſaid Bonds; therefore I ſhall refuſe the payment of any of them, unleſs compelled thereto by law. *JACOB SHULL.* ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 25th of April, 1776, at the Iron Works (formerly called Bennett's Works) 9 miles from York-town, and 1 mile from Saſquehanna river, on Codorus creek,

SUNDRY NEGROES, viz. One a hammerman, one a refiner, and one a ſtack taker or attender; they are fit for any plantation work: Alſo horſes, waggons, gears, &c. breeding mares, colts, cows, ſheep, all the utenſils belonging to a ſmith's ſhop, with ſeveral other articles, too tedious to mention; where attendance will be given, and nine months credit, giving bond and ſecurity, if required, by the ſubſcriber at ſaid works. ROBERT M'CORLEY.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

SUPPLEMENT to the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2468.

To be ſold at public ſale, on the 11th day of April,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land, lying along the South ſide of Brandywine creek, within one mile of the forks of ſaid creek, in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 195 acres, with allowance of 6 acres to the hundred for roads; there are erected on ſaid place a ſtone houſe, 2 ſtories high, 21 by 33, three rooms on a floor, with a good well of water at the door, a frame barn, 45 by 21, a ſtable, 16 by 20, one ſtory ſtone and one ditto logs, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, 16 by 18; there are 40 acres of fine bottom meadow, equal to any on ſaid creek, a bearing orchard of 150 trees, of different ſorts of fruit, 60 acres of young timber land; the ſaid plantation is counted equal to any on ſaid creek for grain or graſs, and lies very commodious, within half a mile of two merchant and ſaw-mills, and within 14 miles of Marcus-Hook or Wilmington, and in a good neighbourhood: The title is indiſputable, and the quitrent One Shilling ſterl. per hundred acres. Any perſon wanting to view the premiſes, at or before the day of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber on the ſaid place, who will let them know the terms. JOHN BRINTON, jun. ‖ 7ſ6.

Reading, March 18, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on Friday, the 12th day of April next, at Godfried Raker, junior's, Inn-keeper, in Tulpehocken town, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Berks county, adjoining the land of Paul Wolff, Charles Smith, Chriſtian Bartorff, and others; containing 100 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, thereon are erected a log houſe and barn, and ſome meadow ground made; late the eſtate of Valentine Emrich; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ HENRY VANDERSLICE, Sheriff.

Reading, March 18, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on Saturday, the 13th day of April next, at the houſe of Joſeph Shomo, Inn-keeper, in Bern townſhip, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Bern townſhip, Berks county, adjoining the land of Jacob Alweine, Ludwig Seaman, Matthias Neffeger, and others; containing 130 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; late the eſtate of Martin Bollenbock; ſeized and taken in execution by HENRY VANDERSLICE, Sheriff. ¶

Reading, March 22, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on Tueſday, the 16th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Conrad Minich, Inn-keeper, in Brunſwick town, a certain meſſuage, and tract of land, ſituated on the Weſterly Branch of Schuylkill, in Brunſwick townſhip, Berks county, containing 300 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, the main road running through the ſame that leads to Shamokin, about 7 miles above; late Elias Hughes's place; a good ſquare log-houſe, convenient for a public-houſe, and a public-houſe kept at preſent; late the eſtate of Sebaſtian Maidera, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ HENRY VANDERSLICE, Sheriff.

Reading, March 22, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on Tueſday, the 16th of April next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Conrad Minich, Inn-keeper, in Brunſwick townſhip, a certain meſſuage, and tract of land, ſituated in Brunſwick townſhip, Berks county, adjoining the land of Peter Markel and Michael Humel, containing 100 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; late the eſtate of Jacob Komby; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ HENRY VANDERSLICE, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO contiguous tracts of patented land, about 400 acres. A good mill ſeat, on a fine ſtream, on the South ſide of the Weſt branch of Saſquehanna, near the Great Iſland. Two tracts of about 500 acres, on White Deer-hole-creek, below and adjoining Mr. Benjamin Dean's land. Two tracts of about 500 acres, above land of Mr. Duncan, and adjoining land of Mr. Brown, on the South branch of White Deer-hole-creek. One other tract of near 300 acres, on the North ſide of the Weſt branch of White Deer-hole-creek, containing lands of Edward Shippen, Eſq; about 4 miles above the Forks. The above lands are very fit for grain or ſtock, all well watered, convenient to navigation, and in thriving ſettlements; thoſe on White Deer-hole-creek would ſuit ſeveral kinds of water-works, about 20 miles diſtant from Sunbury, about 4 miles from the South ſide of the Weſt branch, and all in Northumberland county. Enquire of GEORGE CAMPBELL, Eſq; in Philadelphia, or Doctor JOHN HOUSTON, at York-town.

Two good tracts, 300 acres each, to be lett for a conſiderable time, free of any rent, to perſons well recommended, about 22 miles from Sunbury, and very near the river. *March* 18. 1776.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

ON Sunday night laſt was STOLEN, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, a dark-brown coloured HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, 15 hands high, ſhod all round, has a little white on one of his hind feet, and a little griſſel on the right flank, is a natural trotter, and carries himſelf high. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe and thief, and returns the horſe to the owner, and proſecutes the thief to conviction, ſhall receive the above reward, or Eight Dollars and reaſonable charges for the horſe only, from CHARLES THOMSON.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE Time of an *ENGLISH* SERVANT Lad, who has 3 Years to ſerve. He might do very well in the Country, with a Maſter who would keep him conſtantly employed. For Terms, apply to *THOMAS APTEY*, Keeper of the Work-houſe. *Philad. March* 23, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ANDREW CROCKET, deceaſed, late of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to ANN CROCKET, in the Manor of Mooreland, Philadelphia county, or EMANUEL EYRE, in Kenſington; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to ANN CROCKET, Executrix. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 6th of March, 1776, an indented ſervant man, named CHARLES PILLER, *by trade a Barber, came from London about 4 months ago, but ſays he is a Scotchman; he is about 5 feet 3 inches high, fair complexion, is much pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſhort ſandy coloured hair; had on, when he went away, a light blue greaſy coat and waiſtcoat, deep blue breeches, with flat metal buttons, white yarn ſtockings, new ſoaled ſhoes, with ſmall pinchbeck buckles, an old caſtor hat, and a new ſtriped holland ſhirt; likewiſe took with him ſeveral razors, ſtrap, ſhaving-box, a diaper towel, and his comb and curling-iron; he is a very great drunkard, and is very talkative and abuſive when drunk. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and brings him home to his maſter, in Baltimore-town, ſhall have if in town Two Dollars, and if out of town 10 miles Four Dollars, and if out of the province the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* PHILIP MILLER. §

THESE are to forewarn all perſons from taking aſſignment of a Note of Three Pounds Ten Shillings, dated the 25th of November, 1775, from the ſubſcriber, to John Johnſton, of Carliſle, as I am determined to diſpute the payment of ſaid Note. THOMAS M'CLEARY. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A PLANTATION in Blockley townſhip, about 4 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and 2 miles from the Corporation Ferry over Schuylkill, on Marſhall's road, containing about 120 acres of land, great part whereof may be very eaſily brought into excellent good meadow, very convenient for grazing or mowing, the greateſt part of it is cleared and good; there is a very good new log-houſe thereon, with two large rooms below and good garrets above; likewiſe a very large new barn, not intirely finiſhed, and a young orchard. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, or know the terms, may apply to WILLIAM BISPHAM, now living on the ſame. §

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 12th of March, 1776, from the ſubſcriber, living in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, the following ſervants, viz. Frederick Brick, *a German, born in the country of Heſſe, about 29 years of age, about 5 feet high, by trade a taylor, has browniſh hair, intermixed with grey, ſpeaks good Hollandiſh and German, and very quick; he is very apt to get drunk, and very unruly when ſo: Had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue cloth coat, waiſtcoat and breeches of blue hair pluſh, a grey nap ſurtout, new ſhoes, one white and three check ſhirts, a new raccoon hat, a pair of ribbed and a pair of plain worſted ſtockings.* Magdalene Brick *(his wife) born in the country of Wertenberg, in Germany, ſhe is remarkably round ſhouldered, her fingers and thumbs are all crooked, has ſandy hair, and of a pale complexion: Took with her a brown damaſk gown, and black petticoat with white flowers. They took with them a ſmall female child, about ſix months old, and were ſeen about 35 miles from Philadelphia on the Bethlehem road. It is ſuppoſed they are gone towards Shamokin, as the man ran away once before, and was taken up near Fort Auguſta. Whoever takes up the above deſcribed ſervants, and ſecures them in any goal, and acquaints the ſubſcriber thereof, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by* WILLIAM HEMBEL. ¶

WAS LOST, *between Philadelphia and the Black-horſe, on Lancaſter road, a bundle of SOAL LEATHER, containing ſix ſides. Whoever finds the ſame, and delivers it to Lieut. Col. Caleb Parry, Ferry-keeper, on Schuylkill, or to the ſubſcriber, or gives information where it may be had, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS reward, paid by* JACOB HINKLE.

N. B. *Shoemakers and others are deſired to take notice if ſaid leather ſhould be offered for ſale.* March 9, 1776. I

New-Garden, Third-Month 25, 1776.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

A PLANTATION, containing 220 acres of tolerable good LAND, about one half cleared, a good quantity of meadow made and an opportunity of making more, a good brick dwelling-houſe and ſtone kitchen, a good frame barn, a pretty large orchard; ſaid plantation is within half a mile of New-garden Meeting-houſe. The title indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN MARSHALL, in Weſt-Bradford townſhip, or to WILLIAM MILLER, in New-garden townſhip aforeſaid, who will ſhew the premiſes, and treat of the conditions of ſale. ¶

Seventeen Pounds Ten Shillings Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. Frederick Vernon's company, of the fourth Battalion of Pennſylvania forces, the following perſons, viz. *John Hickman*, born in Cheſter county, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, marked with the ſmall-pox, ſhort brown hair, grey eyes, aged about 26 years. *Joſeph England*, born in Cheſter county, aged 21 years, about 6 feet high, dark ſhort hair, loſt his fore teeth. *Thomas Brakinbridge*, born in Ireland, a middle-aged man, ſwarthy complexion, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. *John Moore*, born in Ireland, a middle-aged perſon, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. *Silas Harry*, born in Pennſylvania, between 30 and 40 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. *Eliſha Parker*, born in Pennſylvania, near 6 feet high, 21 years of age, black hair, enliſted in the Great Swamp, in Bucks county. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters, ſhall receive the above reward, or Five Pounds for *Hickman* and *England* each, and Thirty Shillings for *Brakinbridge*, *Moore*, and *Harry*, each, or Three Pounds for *Parker*, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK VERNON, Capt. 4th P. B.

March 27, 1776.

N. B. If *Brakinbridge*, *Moore* and *Parker*, join their reſpective Battalion, within ten days from the date hereof, they ſhall be pardoned, and any perſon or perſons harbouring ſaid deſerters, contrary to this advertiſement, will be looked upon as inimical to American freedom; and all other ſoldiers of Capt. Vernon's company abſent on furlow, or otherwiſe, are deſired to join the company, within three days from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be deemed deſerters. ‖ 7ſ6.

Uwchland Townſhip, Cheſter County, March 5, 1776.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his BAIL, a certain man, named Daniel John, *about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, brown curled hair, talks much upon the Welſh tongue, has a very loud voice, and likes ſpiritous liquor well; he is about 50 years of age, and a Turner by trade; had on, when he went away, an old beaver hat, ſtriped cotton handkerchief, a light coloured rough ſurtout coat, a lightiſh coloured cloſe-bodied coat, with ſleeves of other cloth, white drilling breeches, white woollen ſtockings, old ſhoes, with ſtrings. Whoever takes up the ſaid* Daniel John, *and ſecures him in of his Majeſty's goals, and gives notice to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by*

¶ GEORGE PHIPPS.

THE ROYAL OAK,

A FULL BLOOD,

HE is a beautiful jet black, with a ſtar in his forehead, full 15 hands high, riſing 8 years old. He was got by the noted Horſe *Othello*, commonly called *Black-and-all-Black*, his dam was Dr. Magiather's *Lovely Lacer*, a moſt beautiful Mare, got by the famous *Flying-Childers*, near the city of *Annapolis*; his grandam by Lord Chatworth's *Boſphorus*, that won ſeven King's plates. It is needleſs to ſay more of the pedigree of the *Royal Oak*, as his complete figure is ſufficient to recommend him to all judges of horſes.

He is in excellent order, and will cover till the firſt day of Auguſt next, at the ſubſcribers, living in the townſhip of *Pittſgrove*, and county of *Salem*, near the Widow *Champney*'s tavern, at the low rate of *One Pound Five Shillings* the ſingle leap, *Fifty Shillings* the ſeaſon, and *Four Pounds Ten Shillings* to inſure a colt; the money to be paid for the leaps and ſeaſon, at the end of the ſeaſon. Any Gentlemen that makes choice of the *Royal Oak*, may depend on proper care being taken of their Mares, and good paſtures at *Two Shillings* per week, by the ſubſcribers.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, and
‖ 7ſ6. WILLIAM RIDDLE.

THE NOTED HORSE

Northumberland, or Iriſh Grey,

WILL COVER this Seaſon at the Subſcriber's, in Wright's-Town, Bucks County, at *Three Dollars* the ſingle Leap, *Six Dollars* the Seaſon, and *Three Pounds Ten Shillings* to inſure a Foal. The Money to be paid the Firſt of next October. Good Paſture at *Two Shillings and Six-pence* per Week. Good Attendance will be given by

March 28, 1776. ‖ WILLIAM BENNET.

WHEREAS *AGNES DODS*, wife of the ſubſcriber, hath eloped from him; theſe are to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting after this 3d day of February, 1776.

¶ *JOHN DODS.*

Mill-Creek, Third-Month 21, 1776.

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

THAT antient TAVERN, known by the Sign of the Red-Lyon, on the Road from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, ſix Miles from the latter. It may be entered on the Firſt of the Fifth-Month (called May) next. For further Particulars, enquire of the Owner, living at the premiſes.

† JAMES GIBBONS.

March 22, 1776.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, *laſt night, from the ſubſcribers, living in Eaſt-Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, a large black MARE (riſing 3 years old) and Bridle. She has a very white large ſtar, a natural trotter, carries well, of the dray breed, has neither brand nor ear-mark. Was ſtolen at the ſame time, out of looms, about 37 or 38 yards of tow linen, filled with fineſt filling at the latter end, 3 or 4 yards ſtriped lincey at firſt end; likewiſe was ſtolen about 6 yards of camblet, of a lightiſh brown, better than three quarters wide, filled with red. A reward of Forty Shillings for the Mare, Twenty for the Cloth, and Forty for the Thief, or Thirty Shillings a-piece if more than one Thief, will be given, by* THOMAS WOODWARD, *jun. and* JACOB HAYES. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a *DUTCH* Servant GIRL, who has between 6 and 7 Years to ſerve. Enquire of the Printers.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, in Buckingham, Bucks county, the 14th of March, 1776, two red roaned Geldings, both bald faced, one about 14 hands high, 8 or 10 years old, a pacer, ſhod all round; the other about 13 hands high, 6 years old, a trotter, ſhod only before; each of them had on a ſaddle, when taken up. The owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away, from

¶ JOHN KERR.

THE NOTED FULL-BLOODED HORSE

LIBERTY

IS in excellent order, and will cover mares until the firſt day of *Auguſt*, at *Three Pounds* the ſeaſon, and the money is to be paid by the firſt day of *September* next, or *Five Pounds* to inſure a foal. He will ſtand at *Caleb Bickham*'s tavern, in *Woodberry* town, *Glouceſter* county, from the firſt day of April until the 14th, and then to be moved to the plantation of *Samuel Spicer*, Eſq; at *Cooper*'s Creek Bridge, one mile from *Cooper*'s Ferries, and will be moved every two weeks the ſeaſon through.

LIBERTY is a blood bay, 15 hands and an inch high riſing 11 years old, very lengthy and ſtrong, and allowed by all good judges to be as handſome a horſe as any in *America*, and ſuperior to any in moving, for gaiety, good ſpirits, and eaſe to the rider. At 4 years old he was entered to run the 4 mile heats on *Hempſted* courſe, and was allowed by a number of ſpectators preſent to run it in as ſhort a time as any horſe in *America* at that age. He ſtarted twice ſince, once a ſingle mile, the other two miles, and won both with great eaſe. He is ſure in getting foals, and his colts are as promiſing as any in *America*. His dam was *Old Milley*, a beautiful thorough-bred mare, originally ſprung from the *Flying Childers*, and got by that noted running horſe *Dove*, imported from the north of *England*, got by *Cade* out of the Gardiner's mare, who won ſix royal plates of 100 Guineas each. *Dove* was entered at *Tyne* with ſix capital colts of the ſame age, diſtanced one, and beat the reſt with eaſe.

Great care will be taken of the mares, and paſture provided at 2ſ6 per week. JOHN SNODE.

The Horſe YOUNG FAWN is in good order, and will cover this ſeaſon at the ſame ſtables with *Liberty*, and be moved with him the ſeaſon out, at *Twenty Shillings* the ſeaſon, or *Fifteen Shillings* if paid by the firſt of *Auguſt* next. *Fawn* is a good ſorrel, 15 hands and 2 inches high, riſing 8 years old, has a blaze in his face, and 4 white feet. He was got by the *Old Fawn*, who was a colt of the *Old Arabian*. †

Finniſton, White-clay-creek, Third-Month 3, 1776.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

TWENTY ACRES of extraordinary wheat LAND, very ſuitable for an orchard, or ſmall farm for a tradeſman or ſhop-keeper, it being on the great road leading from Newland's tavern to Marcus-hook or Naaman's creek, two miles from the former and one from the latter, in the townſhip of Upper Chicheſter and county of Cheſter; bounded by the lands of John Talbot, John Wilkins, and a branch of Naaman's creek, about one half cleared, the other woodland, by

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

N. B. As the ſubſcriber lives at White-clay-creek, a conſiderable diſtance from the aboveſaid premiſes, to prevent trouble to the purchaſer, he has ſet the loweſt price that he will take, viz. £4:10:0, per acre; ſtone for neceſſary buildings, good and plenty. *Wanted immediately, a ſober man that underſtands the farming and grazing buſineſs; alſo a journeyman blackſmith, that is a good workman at edge tools; both of which will meet with good encouragement if they apply ſoon as above.* ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon in March next,

THE PLACE, called Landau, above Germantown, near to William Allen, Eſquire's country ſeat; the houſe is large and convenient, having four rooms on a floor, with uſeful back buildings, ſuch as kitchen, ſtables, coach-houſe, &c. a pump in the yard, a large garden paled in, an orchard of excellent grafted trees, ſome meadow and wood land; the whole upwards of 24 acres of land. For further particulars and terms of ſale, enquire of JOSEPH SWIFT. 2 M.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Pennſbury, Cheſter county, near Brandywine, on or about the 16th of Auguſt laſt, a BAY GELDING, near two years old, neither brand nor ear-mark, a blaze, black mane and tail, with a ſwitch, remarkably long ſided and hollow backed, ſomewhat lighter coloured between the hind legs, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid colt, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have Five Pounds reward, with reaſonable charges, and if ſtolen, for the thief and horſe, Fifteen Pounds, on conviction of the thief, paid by JAMES BRINTON. *Tor. tow.*

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of 254 acres of good land, ſituate in Weſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, near 60 acres of which are woodland, well timbered, and about 40 acres of good meadow, a great part of which is well watered by a large ſtream, and 9 or 10 acres more may be made; likewiſe a conveniency for a griſt-mill, and a ſufficient orchard on ſaid place; the fences almoſt all new ſet, and in good repair likewiſe a large dwelling-houſe, one part frame and the oth ſtone, with a good draw-well near the door; likewiſe a goo log barn, with ſtone ſtabling under the whole. Any perſo inclining to purchaſe the premiſes, may know the terms, by ap plying to JACOB BUFFINGTON, on ſaid place. ¶

A few Hogsheads of *JAMAICA* SUGAR, and *FLORENCE* OIL, by the Chest,
TO BE SOLD BY
SAMUEL YOUNG,
Near the DRAWBRIDGE.

To be sold, lett, or exchanged for houses or lots in or near this city, and may be entered on any time after the date,

A MERCHANT-MILL and SAW-MILL adjoining, in good repair, together with 100 acres of land, situate in the county of Chester and township of Kennet, distant from Chester 20, and from Wilmington 10 miles; at the latter place the flour may be readily disposed of, as there is a smart trade carried on from thence to the West-India Islands; the county of Lancaster lies about 25 miles back of said mills, where they may weekly be supplied with sufficient quantities of wheat; the mill-house is built of stone and brick, about 40 by 35 feet; also a stone addition adjoining, 30 by 25 feet; there are in said mill two pair of mill-stones, one of French burrs, the other Cologne, 3 boulting reels and hoisting works go by water, a two story stone dwelling-house, 3 rooms on a floor, a stone kitchen, and a pump of good water in the yard; the barn is one story of stone and a frame upon it, with stabling underneath; there are about 10 acres of very good meadow that are watered out of the mill race, and two apple orchards; the place has always been deemed a healthy situation; and in a good neighbourhood. Any person inclining to purchase, or barter for the above premises and mills, or to take them on a lease for 7 years, may view them at any time, and be more fully informed, by applying to JOSEPH MUSGRAVE, living near the same, or to the owner and subscriber in Philadelphia, who has a large assortment of Boulting-Cloths, which he will sell low for cash or short credit.

February 26, 1776. ELLIS LEWIS.

WANTED immediately,

ABOUT Eight or Ten Thousand of best full sized PIPE STAVES, for which the full Value will be given. Apply to ROBERT KNOX. ¶

Philadelphia, February 21. 1776.

TWENTY-ONE DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. JOSEPH HUBLEY's company, in the Third Battalion of *Pennsylvanians*, commanded by Col. JOHN SHEE, the following Recruits, *viz. John Hart*, an Englishman, a Jeweller by trade, 26 years of age, and about 5 feet 4 inches high; he lately lived with Major Cunningham, in Lancaster county. *Simon Palmer*, of German descent, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, and has dark hair; he lately lived in Warwick township, Lancaster county. *Michael Housman*, a German, a Coppersmith by trade, 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and of a swarthy complexion; he lately lived in Windsor township, York county. *Thomas Patton*, 21 years of age, and about 5 feet 9 inches high; he lived with his father, near Wright's-ferry, on Susquehanna, and was lately seen about 2 miles from Carlisle, with some of his relations. *George M'Coley*, an Irishman, about 21 years of age, and 5 feet 5 inches high; he lately worked at Capt. Old's Forge, in Lancaster county. *Samuel Wilson*, 30 years of age, and 6 feet high; late of Mountjoy township, Lancaster county. *Peter M'Curd*, an Irishman, and about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; he lately lived at Susquehanna, and it is thought he has a forged pass; he came as far as Mr. Miller's tavern, on the Lancaster road, at which place he stole and carried off some articles belonging to the company.

Whoever takes up the above Deserters, or any of them, and secures them, so that they may be delivered to the above Battalion, shall receive THREE DOLLARS reward for each, and reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH HUBLEY, Captain in the Third Battalion of *Pennsylvanians*. ‖ 7 s 6.

*** Those of the above Deserters who will return to their company, within 2 weeks from the above date will be pardoned.

Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia, February 26, 1776.

TO BE RENTED,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A PLANTATION in the township of Blockley, 3½ miles from the Court-house, containing 90 acres, about 70 are cleared, about 12 acres of meadow, and much more may be made; there are on the premises, a stone house, two stories high, an excellent spring-house two stories high, a large stone barn, with stalls for 18 head of cattle, a garden containing about an acre of ground, all pailed in, a young orchard of about 500 trees, of choice fruit. The subscriber will treat with any person that can produce a good character, of industry, sobriety and abili y, none other need apply. THOMAS HARRISON.

N. B. A German would be preferred. ¶

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY *from the subscriber, living in East-Nottingham, near the Brick Meeting-house, on the 19th of February, an Irish servant lad, named John Kennedy, about 16 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, brown hair, pitted with the small-pox, the joints of his great toes large, where they join his feet; his clothes about half-worn, a Russia sheeting shirt, brown yarn stockings, and shoes tied with strings. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by*

WILLIAM ROGERS. ¶

Pennsbury, February 21, 1776.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN *away from the subscriber, living in Pennsbury township, Chester county, two indented servant men, viz.* WILLIAM KIRGAN, *country born, about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, slim made, fair complexion, and long straight hair; his upper fore teeth appear to be much worn; had on, and took with him, a half-worn beaver hat, a whitish coloured cloth coat, swanskin under jacket, and a pair of new shoes, with plated buckles in them.* WILLIAM GRAY, *a native of Old England, a Woolcomber by trade, about the same age as Kirgan, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has short stiff red hair, and black eye-brows; is an artful fellow, supposed to have deserted from the Ministerial army, and it is thought will endeavour to get there again; had on, and took with him, an old castor hat, old brown jacket, old leather breeches, a pair of new shoes, and odd buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said runaways shall have Three Pounds for either of them, or the above reward for both, paid by*

STEPHEN WEBB. §

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN COATS, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have demands against the same, are hereby requested to bring them in, that they may be settled by LINDSAY COATS, and SEPTIMUS COATS, Executors. ¶

To be SOLD by private SALE,

And may be entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE LOT of LAND, situate in the township of East-town, in the county of Chester, 19 miles from Philadelphia, containing 30½ acres; there are on said premises 13 acres of woodland, well timbered, 7 acres of meadow, and a small bearing orchard. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may know the terms of sale, by applying to Thomas Tucker, or Thomas Ellis, living in the aforesaid township of East-town. An indisputable title will be made by

February 16, 1776. § WILLIAM ELLIS.

Philadelphia, February 26, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Whitehead, late of this city, Whorkhouse-keeper, deceased, by bond, note, or book-account, are desired to make speedy payment (as a considerable sum is wanted to pay off several legacies) and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid by

¶ MARY WHITEHEAD, Executrix.

Just printed and published, at the desire of several Members of the Honourable the Continental Congress, and some of the Military Officers of the Association, and is now selling by JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior, *and* ROBERT AITKEN, *in Front-street; also by* ROBERT BELL, *in Third-street,*

(Price Twenty-six Shillings, two volumes, in neat binding)

THE MILITARY GUIDE FOR YOUNG OFFICERS. By THOMAS SIMES, Esq. This work is a large and valuable compilation from the most celebrated military writers---Marshal Saxe---General Bland---King of Prussia---Prince Ferdinand, &c. &c. Containing the experience of many brave heroes in critical situations, for the use of young warriors; including an excellent military, historical and explanatory DICTIONARY. To which is now added extracts from a military essay, containing reflections on the raising, arming, cloathing and discipline of the British infantry and cavalry. By Campbell Dalrymple, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel to the King's own regiment of dragoons. The whole is illuminated with 11 Copperplates.

N. B. The subscribers are requested to call or send for their books.

Chanceford Township, York County, February 15, 1776.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN *away from the subscriber, on the night of the 13th inst. an indented servant man, named John M'Carty, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, speaks very much with the brogue, has black curled hair, and very little pitted with the small-pox, rather slender than stout made, a Roman Catholic by profession; had on, a sailor's light coloured cloth jacket, a dark brown cloth waistcoat, old leather breeches, blue yarn stockings, old shoes, and took with him a pair of new ones, and brass buckles not fellows, one of them broke; he came into the country last June, in the Brig John, John Blyth, master: His master supposes he will change his name, and pass for a freeman, as it is thought he procured from an acquaintance (who served one Mr. Fulton, and is now free) an old indenture of his. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by*

¶ WILLIAM ROSS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Coventry township, Chester county, on the 5th of December last, Fourteen white SHEEP. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

GEORGE TITLOW. †

WAS FOUND, on the 7th of February, 1776, between John Roberts's Mill and Lancaster Road, a black LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, with about Forty Shillings of Money, with some Letters and Papers. The Owner may have it again, by applying to DAVID YOUNG, in Lower-Merion township, Philadelphia County, and paying the Cost of advertising. ¶

Lancaster, February 13, 1776.

PHILIP BAKER, INN-KEEPER,

HEREBY acquaints the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he hath removed from the house he lately lived in, at the Sign of the King of Prussia, in King-street, opposite the Market, to that noted house, in Queen-street, where Mr. Christian Wirtz formerly kept his store, between the houses of Mr. Barnard Hubley, Coppersmith, and Mr. Christopher Breidenhard, Inn-keeper, where he keeps Tavern, and has his former Sign, the King of Prussia: He returns his thanks to the public for their former favours, and hopes for a continuance of the same now, which shall be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble servant,

PHILIP BAKER.

N. B. He follows the shoe-making business as usual, and shall be much obliged to those who please to favour him with their custom. Wanted a Heel and Last-maker. §

To be RENTED, for a Term of Years,

A CONVEYANCE or PRIVILEGE of a MINE, thought to be Copper, in Pilesgrove, Salem County, West-Jersey. Any Person inclining to take said Mine, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL BASSETT, ELISHA DAVIS, ISAAC DAVIS. ¶

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, *between the 21st of January and June last, out of the subscriber's store, in Allen's township, in the county of Northampton, by one* Daniel Fulk, *sundry Shop Goods, computed to be the value of One Hundred Pounds. The above* Fulk *is a stout, well made fellow, 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, black hair, tied; had on, when he went away, a brown regimental coat, turned up with white, brown velvet jacket and breeches, and sundry other clothes. Whoever takes up said* Fulk, *and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so as he may be brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward.*

¶ PETER GALLAGHER.

RUN AWAY, *on the 18th of February instant, from the subscriber, living in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia county, an Irish servant man, named JOHN CARR, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, professes to be a hair-dresser, has black hair, dark complexion, and a down look; had on a home-made light coloured cloth jacket, a double-breasted under jacket; also took with him a bag, containing a dark claret coloured coat, and a green ditto, and some other clothes. He is well acquainted in New-York, and may probably go that way. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may get him again, shall have Two Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by* WILLIAM LEEDOM. ¶

CAME *to the plantation of the subscriber, living in East Nantmill township, Chester county, about the beginning of July last, an old brindle COW, with a white face, and gives some milk. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.* ¶ JOHN FERTICK.

Northern Liberties, March 5, 1776.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the Desk of the Subscriber, last Night, a Sum of Money, consisting of 17 Half Johannes's, between Seventy and Eighty Pounds, chiefly Maryland Money; also Nine Pounds Continental Money. Whoever will discover the Thief or Thieves concerned in the above Robbery, so that they may be brought to Justice, and the Money got, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM WOODROW.

TO BE LETT,

THAT noted STORE, near the Brick Meeting, in East-Nottingham; it is without Exception one of the best Stands in all Nottingham, being on a Spot where the Roads from all Quarters center. Any Person inclining to rent is desired to apply to the Subscriber, at the Sign of the Cross Keys, at said Place, on or before the First of May next.

¶ GEORGE LEGGET.

EXTRAORDINARY Wages will be given to two or three Journeymen Gunsmiths, who are well skilled in Stocking of Muskets and Rifles. Likewise good Encouragement will be given to a Gun-lock Filer, that can make Musket Locks.---Apply to THOMAS PALMER, the North Side of Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. Any person that has Skill to accomplish either of the aforesaid Branches, may, if they choose, work Piece-work, and receive their Cash every Saturday Afternoon; or a Sum of Money will be advanced to them, by giving Security for the Delivery of their Work. ¶

WAS left with the subscriber, on the 5th day of March instant, and will be sold by public VENDUE on the 10th day of April next, at his house in Whitemarsh township, Philadelphia county, a bay HORSE, 15 hands high, 6 years old, blind of both his eyes. The owner is desired to come and take him away before the day of sale, or he will be sold for his keeping. JAMES STRINGER. †

Just published, and now selling by

LAMBERT WILMER,

Near the Corner of Church-alley, in Third-street (price One Shilling)

AN Affectionate ADDRESS to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies in America. *At the same Place may be had,* An Extract of Baxter's Saint's Everlasting Rest; with an Extract of the Christian's Pattern; and several other useful and spiritual Books. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN *away from the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, on the second day of second-month, 1776, a servant woman, named Margaret Collands, about 30 years of age, of a dark complexion, has black hair, is above 5 feet high, she stole and took with her two shifts and some caps, a red, white and yellow striped cotton and worsted gown, a yellow and brown striped lincey petticoat, an old yellow quilt, a half worn blue and brown petticoat, a reddish coloured worsted bonnet, a blue handkerchief with white spots, a lincey check apron, high-heeled shoes, and blue stockings with white feet and tops. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures her, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by* WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, *or by* ROBERT WOOD, *Parchment-maker, in Fifth-street, Philadelphia.* ¶ 6 w.

MATTHIAS and GEORGE GRAEFF,

HATTERS, in the Borough of Lancaster,

TAKE this method of acquainting the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they have entered into copartnership, and intend to carry on the said trade, at the same house and shop heretofore occupied by the said MATTHIAS, in Queen-street, at the corner of Orange-street, in the said Borough; where may be had all sorts of hats, both fine and coarse, made in the best manner, on the most reasonable terms.

The said *Matthias* requests those indebted to him, either by bonds, notes, or book-account, whose debts hath been due above six months, to settle and discharge their respective debts, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of compelling them, as the law directs.

He hath also for sale, at the said place, for cash only, some gold and silver trimmings, and a quantity of all sorts of common Hatter's trimmings, fit for fine and coarse hats; likewise a quantity of dye-stuff, such as verdigrease, copperas, galls, and logwood. *January* 20, 1776. ‖ 8 W.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Stone Colt (called The Buckler) rising 4 years old, a fine black, one white hind foot, has a beautiful star and snip, 15½ hands high, well limbed, and otherwise elegantly made, which renders him likely to get good colts, either for carriage or saddle; trots, canters, and gallops remarkably well; is of a good temper and spirit, and carries lofty. He was got by a dray horse, imported from Old England, which was allowed by good judges to be as handsome and well made a horse as any ever imported into this part of the continent, and came of an excellent country bred mare, either for saddle or gears, and is allowed by good judges to be equal in figure and strength to any half blooded colt in the province. He is sold for no fault, but it does not suit me to keep a stone horse the next season. If any gentleman inclines to purchase the said colt, he will be warranted sound in every part. For further particulars, apply to the owner, living in Hill-town, Bucks county, about 27 miles from Philadelphia. BENJAMIN MORRIS.

*** *If said Colt is not sold before the first of April next, he will Cover at Twenty Shillings the season.* ‖ 6 W.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 14th of September last, from the subscriber, living in West-Jersey, within three miles of Philadelphia, a Dutch servant man, named Jacob Crips, about 27 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, well set, round visage, fair complexion, brown hair, has three large scars proceeding from one place on his forehead, is a butcher by trade; had on, and took with him, a half-worn felt hat, a light coloured thickset coat, half-worn, a black and white striped under jacket, one red ditto, with bone buttons, a pair of black plush breeches, ozenbrigs shirt, a pair of tow trowsers, white yarn stockings, an neats leather shoes. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward nd reasonable charges, paid by MARMADUKE COOPER. *Tf.*

Philadelphia, March 5, 1776.

THE HIGH BRED HORSE
PANTALOON,

WILL Cover this Season, at Joseph Ogden's, at the Middle Ferry, on Schuylkill, at FOUR POUNDS the Season, or FORTY-FIVE SHILLINGS the single Leap, and FIVE SHILLINGS to the Groom. He is a beautiful bay, with black legs, mane and tail, better than 15 hands high, remarkably strong, and will be 4 years old next May; he is allowed by those who have seen him to be the handsomest horse ever bred in America. To prevent the disappointment that often happens by a horse covering a great number of mares, he will positively be allowed to serve no more than forty, the advantage of which all breeders must see. Pantaloon was got by Granby, his dam by Wildair (who now covers in Yorkshire at Ten Guineas a mare) his grandam by Bullyrock, his great grandam by Telemachus, his great great grandam by Governor Ogle's barb, his great great great grandam was imported from England, and got by Captain Hartley's blind stallion, who was esteemed one of the best of his day.

N. B. Those who intend sending mares to the horse are desired to send their names, and number they propose to send, to prevent disappointment. Pasture for mares will be provided, at Five Shillings per week; the money for covering and pasture to be paid when taken away.

Also at the above place will COVER, at Forty Shillings the Season, or Twenty Shillings the single Leap, and 2s 6 the Groom, The Horse YORRICK. *He is a dark grey, near 15 hands high, rising four years, active, and carries lofty; he was got by the noted hunting horse Yorrick, imported from England by John Foxcroft, Esq; his dam by the old Belsize Arabian. Pasture, &c. as above.*

TO BE LETT,

A FARM in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, whereon the late Peter Becket lived, containing about 400 acres, 200 of which is banked meadow, and the arable land in the best order. As the quantity of meadow will require a person of activity to bring and keep it in order, any one with a sufficient stock, and well recommended for his abilities in that way, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN LARDNER, in Third-street, Philadelphia. *March* 1, 1776.